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## MINERS REJECTING PREMIER'S SCHEME TO SETTLE STRIKE

British Prime Minister, However,  
Declares No Threat Was In-  
tended to Use Compulsory Ar-  
bitration to End Coal Stoppage

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The government's proposals for the settlement of the coal stoppage, which were handed to the miners and mine owners by the Premier on Saturday at present seem to have contributed nothing toward peace. On the contrary, the statement by a member of the miners' executive to the press, alleging that the Premier had threatened at Saturday's meeting that if proposals were agreed to, he would bring in legislation to force a settlement by means of compulsory arbitration, which was generally accepted by the press and featured throughout the country over the week-end, has resulted in antagonizing the miners against the government's scheme. In fact many of the districts seem to have given them but scant consideration before rejecting them.

Mr. Lloyd George accepted the first opportunity of contradicting this statement, and last night in the House of Commons he stated that the words "compulsory arbitration" were not used during the whole course of the proceedings. He explained that some doubt was expressed as to what would happen if the owners refused to carry out certain terms, and his recollection is that he said: "Well, the government would have to consider what steps they would take to press them to do so."

### Miners Blame Government

The question as to whether the proceedings should be reported was considered by the parties and it was thought best that the whole should be made public. The government depended on the honorable understanding that nothing should be published except what was agreed upon. Col. John Ward stated that district meetings of the miners had not even considered the proposals of the government, but under the impression that there was this threat of compulsory arbitration had simply turned them down. Might they not assume, he asked, that it was an enemy that had this report, some one who did not wish the terms to be accepted?

Frank Hodges, secretary of the Miners Federation, in speaking of the coal situation yesterday at Saint Bridges Institute, said it was now clear that the government alone was responsible for bringing the mining industry to its present pass. It had been guilty of a great crime, the effects of which would not be washed out in this or the next generation. Speaking of compulsory arbitration he said: "We cannot agree to accept the dictates of a compulsory arbitrator. We would infinitely prefer a voluntary arrangement between us and the owners, even though it means deviation from our original purpose, than be compelled to do something even if it were better."

### Peace Longed For

What the miners wanted, said Mr. Hodges, was a wage settlement to give the miners and their families wages which kept them at or above the level of the cost of living. He complained that the government had shown no statesmanship in offering £10,000,000, and when that is gone, to wash its hands of the miners entirely. He therefore suggested that the poor districts should be assisted until December 31, regardless of what the amount might be.

### Wages Pool May Go

"We are looking for peace ourselves," he said, "but we want a permanent peace based upon a durable scheme that will last not for 3 months or 12 months, as the government proposed on Saturday, but for two or three years at least, enabling the men engaged in the trade and in the country's trade as a whole, gradually to come back to normality." The government, Mr. Hodges continued, has scoffed at the miners' idea of a pool and a national wages board and turned them down, and has made no proposal of any description as an alternative that commended itself to the Miners Federation.

### Wages Pool May Go

He uttered the significant words "we are not wedded to words or to a particular idea. We want decent wages and conditions, and the industry brought to the maximum point of efficiency," which seem to indicate that Herbert Smith, the president of the Miners Federation had previously indicated that the miners are willing to abandon the pool.

In interview today, Frank Hodges stated that if the owners were prepared to submit proposals for a higher standard wage than that which they had already proposed, namely, the actual wage on June 1914, the gap which divides them from the workmen's proposed standard which is in the neighborhood of 30 per cent above the June 1914 wage, could be considerably narrowed.

Miners executives for South Wales and Scotland expressed themselves against the government offer, while mass meetings of miners in Lanarkshire and the Forest of Dean also rejected the proposals. In the case of the South Wales executive, it was de-

clared that while the members were unable to recommend the acceptance of either the temporary or the permanent arrangements proposed, they would call a conference of the whole of the South Wales coal fields to be held at Cardiff on Thursday when a final decision would be made. The decision of the Scottish executive is regarded as important because of its influence on other mining districts. The recommendation to the members to reject the government's proposals was unanimous.

## MR. BRIAND'S FRANK SPEECH ON FINANCE

Senate Told Germany Cannot  
Pay for Everything and France  
Must Count Upon Itself and  
Exploit Its Own Resources

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
PARIS, France (Tuesday).—The plain speaking of Aristide Briand in the debate now proceeding in the Senate is generally approved. For what is reckoned to be the first time, a Premier in power has tried to tell the brutal financial truth to France and destroy the legend that Germany will pay for everything. The country, he says, realizes that in awaiting German payments, it must count upon itself and must exploit its own resources. France is displeased with the affirmation that Germany will pay all, when for two years a very feeble part of her hopes have been realized.

As for the Ruhr district, France did not seek the humiliation of a vanquished people, but she desired Germany to realize her defeat. But Germany, as a whole, was a joint pledge for all the Allies, and France in selling the Ruhr district alone would find it heavy in her hands. To say that France had only to take the Ruhr district to be sure of being paid was to deceive the people. Again he emphasized the need of a policy of moderation, which would increase the French reputation in the world.

On the other hand, the question of France's security was so vital that if Germany did not disarm, France would, in case of need, act alone. Once more he spoke in terms of praise of Germany, which is, he said, a great country. But the people had been poisoned by militarism. France wished German democracy to develop, and to resume relations with Germany.

There are favorable comments on the courageous declaration, and the "intransigent," for example, says that instead of living on expedients France must seek some method of meeting her budget without crushing producers under a weight of taxes. It leads also for a real opportunity being given to the Cabinet, and the cessation of constant interrogations and attacks and the playing of a purely political game. The problem is not political but financial.

Today a new test of German good faith is demanded. She has to complete the delivery of unauthorized material of fortresses and unauthorized munitions, which are in the hands of the police. Self-protection organizations have to be named. It is understood that the list of such organizations is ready. The weak spot in the project of disarmament is Bavaria, where Dr. von Kahr, the Bavarian Premier, has shown himself opposed to the disarming of the civil guards. While no definite statement is made here, it is believed that Bavaria will give way. It is to be noted that while Mr. Briand in the Senate renounced the occupation of the Ruhr district without reparations, he was particularly firm in respect of disarmament, and indicated the possibility of France taking measures without the Allies.

## INVESTIGATION ASKED INTO UPPER SILESIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
PARIS, France (Tuesday).—The French Government today replied to the last British note relative to the proposed Supreme Council at Boulogne. It is agreed that there should be a reunion of experts at Oppeln, but it does not believe a meeting of ministers is possible this week, as demanded by England. It sets out that Aristide Briand is detained by the parliamentary debate, that Mr. Lloyd George is preoccupied with internal problems and that Count Storza cannot come immediately.

The note adds that it is indispensable that the council itself should nominate the experts to report on the Upper Silesian question. They may be nominated through diplomatic channels. Indeed the meeting of the council is said to be useless until the experts have completed their work. The government proposes that in the meantime steps should be taken at Berlin and Warsaw, and by the allied commission, to calm the population.

### IRISH ELECTION RETURNS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
BELFAST, Ireland (Tuesday).—The election returns are now complete, the composition of the new House of Commons being 40 Unionists, six Nationalists and six Sinn Féiners. Recent returns just reported show the elected members for County Down to be R. McBride and T. W. McMullen, Unionists, and Patrick O'Neill, Nationalist.

## FUNDING FORECAST OF RAILROAD DEBT

Announcement Expected Soon by  
Administration of Plan to  
Stabilize Roads' Finances to  
Tide Them Over Critical Stage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Harding and the Cabinet have been working for several weeks on the various phases of the transportation problem, with a view to devising some method whereby the financial conditions of the roads could be improved and the fiscal demoralization threatening them be offset.

It is indicated now that the Administration will announce within a day or two its intention to fund the large sums which the roads owe the government for maintenance and equipment during the period of federal control. The roads owe something like \$800,000,000 and they have found difficulty in funding it themselves through private channels, while they have been unable to pay it out of current earnings. The government is aiming at stabilizing railroad finances in order to tide the carriers over a critical stage of the journey to economic normalcy.

While some definite views have been reached as a result of close study of the transportation question by the President and his Cabinet, any announcement forthcoming will deal merely with some phases of the question and will not be in the nature of a general policy declaration.

Since March 4 the President and the Cabinet have recognized the railroad question as one of the most vital aspects of national reconstruction. Every phase of it has been considered and the Cabinet inquiry has proceeded concurrently with the investigation by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee.

### White House Conference

At a conference held at the White House yesterday the President discussed various railroad matters with A. B. Cummings (R.), Senator from Iowa, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, and James C. Davis, Acting Director-General of Railroads. It was stated afterward that an announcement would be made regarding some decisions reached by the Administration as a result of the Cabinet consideration and the conferences held between the President and experts in railroad matters.

Senator Cummings stated that he had discussed with the President for the most part the financial condition of the roads and the respective claims of the carriers and of the government, growing out of the period of government operation. These claims have reached the point of chaos. The roads are making claims not recognized by the government and the government is making claims to which the roads demur.

One primary object of the Administration is to clarify this chaotic situation and to adjust conflicting claims which hamper settlement and leave the railroads and the government in a quandary as to what their obligations to each other in the matter of money are.

### Rates and Wages

Senator Cummings stated that he had not discussed with the President the question of rates and wages or the reduction of these pari passu. The Senator added that the former question was a matter entirely for the Interstate Commerce Commission to deal with, while the understanding now is that the Railway Labor Board created under the Esch-Cummings act is expected to announce a reduction of railroad wages within a few days.

The Senator said he discussed at length with the President the method of procedure with regard to the settlement of the large sums of money owed by the railroads to the government for the government control period.

At the present rate of earning capacity the roads claim that they are quite unable to meet payments on the \$800,000,000 debt. There are three ways of dealing with it. Senator Cummings pointed out. It can be funded for a period of 10 years. There is a provision for this in the transportation act. Second, the roads may be asked to pay it out of current earnings, but the executives claim that this would be too much of a drain on them and argue that if they had been operating the roads they would have made provisions for the funding of money borrowed for capital expenditures and that they would have ample time to pay. Third, the railroad debt may be squared off by the large sums which the government still owes the roads for rent during the federal operation period.

### Government Debt to Roads

The government has been paying its debt to the roads in installments from week to week, but after the end of the present fiscal year there will still remain to be paid something like \$500,000,000 during the year 1922. Railroads have been using the rental due from the government to make up present deficits and to provide necessary equipment, as well as to pay interest on maturing obligations. Some look with disfavor on the idea of setting one debt against the other.

Senator Cummings indicated that he thought the best course for the government would be to fund the debt which the railroads owe. This probably will be done.

## NEWS SUMMARY

The United States Senate yesterday defeated the Lenroot amendment to the naval appropriation bill to reduce by \$15,000,000 the battleship construction expenditures for the current fiscal year. Senator Poindexter served notice that the big navy group would insist that any disarmament agreement must be based on an American navy equal to that of Great Britain. Senator Lenroot charged that the big navy men were trying to make the United States the first naval power.

In a bitter attack on George Harvey, Senator McKellar of Tennessee characterized the Ambassador's London speech as a libel on the Government of the United States and on every American. He referred to the President's Memorial Day address as a rebuke to Mr. Harvey, and declared that Mr. Harding should go further and recall the Ambassador.

The \$25,000,000 to be paid to Colombia under treaty with the United States is to be used for public improvements, according to the chairman of the board of directors of the Colombian Commercial Corporation, who says that the national ideal of the country is now improved means of communication.

Opposition is increasing to the proposal of the Longworth bill to make the duties in the permanent tariff measure effective the day it is reported from the House Ways and Means Committee. Representative Young of North Dakota pointed out that the members of the Senate Finance Committee could hardly be expected to accept the proposal that such a bill should become law five months before receiving consideration by them.

A petition signed by more than a million Americans descended from nationals of the Baltic States, urging recognition of the independence of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, was presented yesterday to President Harding. As favorable action on the petition would involve reversal of a policy of the Wilson Administration, it is expected that the President will move deliberately.

The Cabinet yesterday considered the question of continuation in peace time of certain industrial practices considered proper in war time, such as collection of information by a central organization for its members. This plan, it is pointed out, may be used for the purpose of fixing prices and dividing territory. The policy of the Administration is understood to be that such information shall be used for the public benefit and not for that of business interests.

Funding by the government of the \$800,000,000 owed by the railroads as a result of the period of government control is forecast.

Both in Scotland and in South Wales the miners executives have rejected the government's proposals for a settlement of the coal strike. The recommendations made by the government as contributing toward peace, but instead of doing so they have antagonized the miners because of the threat of compulsory arbitration which they were said to embody.

Soon again an attempt may be made to reach an agreement on the Irish question if plans mature for a meeting between Sir James Craig and Eamonn de Valera. Such an effort would be welcomed by the British Government. In the meantime, it is dealt in authoritative quarters, the loss entailed by the destruction of the Dublin Customhouse must fall upon the Irish people themselves. This loss, coupled with the outrages which have taken place from time to time, has prompted the government to increase the troops in Ireland, an indication of an extension of martial law.

Aristide Briand, speaking before the French Senate on reparations, practically renounced the occupation of the Ruhr without the Allies, but stood firm in respect of disarmament, indicating the possibility of France taking measures without the Allies. Bavaria is regarded as the weak spot in the project of disarmament, for the Premier there has shown himself opposed to the disarming of the civil guards. It is believed, however, that Bavaria will give way.

France has replied to the British note, agreeing that there should be a reunion of experts at Oppeln, but affirming that a meeting this week, as demanded by England, is not possible.

Conditions necessary for the financial restoration of Austria, in the opinion of the financial commission of the League of Nations, are the reform of the currency, the balancing of the budget, and the immediate flotation of a substantial internal loan.

Sir Ernest Pollock, who has returned to London from Leipzig, where he was in charge of the prosecution of alleged war criminals, testifies to the marked impartiality of the court there. His opinion will probably allay the indignation which found expression in the British press.

The Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada, has severed his connection with the Dominion and is to take his departure for England on June 18.

## MEETING OF IRISH LEADERS HOPED FOR

As a Result of Ulster Elections  
Sir James Craig Can Now  
Meet Mr. de Valera as  
Spokesman of North Ireland

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The conclusion of the elections in Ulster has put Sir James Craig in the position of being the undisputed spokesman for North Ireland, and the time is approaching when he may utilize his position to meet Eamonn de Valera once again with a view to some arrangement being arrived at among the Irishmen themselves. If only Mr. de Valera were as undisputed leader of Southern opinion, great hopes would be held for a solution of the Irish question being discovered in the near future, but it remains to be seen how far the violent section of Sinn Féin will not succeed in thwarting the efforts of the more moderate elements in the coming critical period, when negotiations are expected to mature.

Discussing the situation with an official authority, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor finds a disposition to restrain all would-be peace makers working from outside Ireland, and to keep inquisitive investigators away from the unusual spectacle of North and South Ireland seriously grappling with their own differences without the assistance of third parties.

### Efforts Welcomed in Britain

Even before such a spectacle is actually staged, it is obvious that the British Government welcomes any effort on the part of Irishmen that will absolve members of the government from a responsibility which has always proved too great for English statesmen.

In the meantime, since the destruction of the Dublin Customhouse, the government is not taking chances on being caught unprepared in the event the Southern Parliament not coming into existence and being substituted by Crown colony government.

According to information given in the House of Commons on Monday the damage caused in the destruction of the Customhouse is estimated at £2,000,000, none of the amount being covered by insurance. This loss, The Christian Science Monitor is informed in authoritative quarters, must ultimately fall on the Irish people themselves. The Crown has certainly not feared to the extent of losing certain statistical records. These can, however, be replaced in time, whereas the replacement of this and other public buildings that would eventually have become the property of the Irish people is a different matter.

The Irish Bulletin, which is the official organ of the Sinn Féin party, states that the destruction of the Customhouse was a military measure carried out by the republican army under the direction of Dail Eireann for the purpose of rendering it impossible for the British Government to function in Ireland. All this has stiffened the resolution of the government.

### Creameries to Be Closed

Arrangements are being made for the reinforcement of troops in Ireland, as soon as military commitments elsewhere allow, but no member of the defense force raised to meet the emergency of the industrial crisis is to be sent. In districts where outrages are frequent in Ireland, a limited number of creameries are to be closed by the Crown, this step being considered necessary to bring home to the populace their responsibility for the outrages committed with their knowledge, and in districts in which they reside.

The increase of the Crown forces

in Ireland, when it takes place, forebodes sterner measures against "the murder gangs," but also indicates an extension of the martial law area, and the greater use of regular military forces in Ireland, and, in the view of many authorities, a greater sense of responsibility in their use. Critics of the Government of Ireland Act see in this strengthening of the forces in Ireland evidence of the certain coming of Crown colony government, but official circles are even yet hopeful that this alternative to the Southern Parliament will be avoided.

Sir James Craig is in London, and conferred with the Premier on Monday at No. 10 Downing Street, where a ministerial conference was in session with the question of Ireland on the agenda.

## GEORGE HARVEY'S RECALL DEMANDED

Senator McKellar Says Ambassa-  
dor Libelled United States in  
London—Sees Rebuke in Mr.  
Harding's Arlington Speech

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Another severe onslaught on George Harvey, the American Ambassador to the Court of St. James, was delivered in the United States Senate yesterday, when Kenneth McKellar (D.), Senator from Tennessee, expressed the conviction that President Harding should recall his emissary from the London post because of his recent utterances with regard to American purposes in the world war, and the motives which led this country into the conflict.

Senator McKellar described Mr. Harvey as a "craven and a sycophant," who had "libelled the Government of the United States and perpetrated insults and wrongs upon the American people." The Tennessee Senator said that the address delivered by the President on Memorial Day was a "rebuke" to Ambassador Harvey, and added that he should recall the Ambassador for "false statements about his country."

Referring to the Harvey speech, Mr. McKellar said in part:

"The statements above quoted (Mr. Harvey's London speech) are untrue. They constitute a libel on the government of the United States. They constitute a desecration of the memory of nearly 100,000 young men who gave up their lives. They are an insult to every one of the 5,000,000 soldiers who enlisted in the great conflict. They constitute a vast and libel upon every patriotic man and woman in this country. They are the words of a craven and a sycophant. The statement that we were afraid not to fight is as false as Satan himself."

"I want to commend the President for uttering these rebukes (Arlington speech) to Mr. Harvey. I hope the President will go further and take the step necessary to right the wrong that Mr. Harvey has perpetrated upon the American people. I hope he will recall him from his post. Mr. Harvey, after the publication of these false statements about his own country and about his country's soldiers, ought not to be permitted to represent our people at the court of the British nation."

"We are told that this man, in addition to his duties as Ambassador to England, is to be put on allied councils and commissions. Surely after the sentiments expressed by him our government will not add to the honors and powers of this man whose statements were, in effect at least, rebuked and denied by the President of the United States. He is not a fit representative of either our government or our people. I protest against his being retained."

## BIG NAVY FORCES DEFEAT REDUCTION IN APPROPRIATION

Amendment Cutting Off \$15,000,000 From 1916 Program Voted  
Down, 35 to 20—Policy of  
Equality on Seas Insisted Upon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Another victory was scored by the "big navy" group in the United States Senate yesterday when they succeeded in voting down proposals to limit expenditures on the 1916 battleship construction program. An amendment offered by Irvine L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, to reduce by \$15,000,000 the cost of construction of the current fiscal year, was defeated by 35 to 20.

The reduction forces fought to reduce the battleship-building item from \$33,000,000 to \$38,000,000. Big navy proponents have steadfastly refused to countenance any proposals designed to limit construction plans, much less to agree to a complete building holiday pending an international agreement. If there is to be a conference on naval armaments, the policy of this group is for the United States to go on with her program, forging ahead toward the goal of first place among the naval powers.

### Equality of Naval Power

In course of the debate on the Lenroot amendment, Miles Poindexter (R.), Senator from the State of Washington, acting chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, served notice that the group which he represents will insist that any disarmament agreement must be based on an American navy that is equal to that of Great Britain. He bluntly charged that the disarmament group in the Senate is carrying on the tradition of pacifism which sought to keep America out of the war when the German Government sought to checkboard the seas.

Senator Lenroot vigorously attacked the policy of the "big navy group" in the Senate, who, he said, were aiming at the first naval place. He contended that the United States could rest secure with a navy second to that of Great Britain and superior to that of Japan. The Wisconsin Senator asserted that war with Great Britain is not to be contemplated, and added that such a denouement would be the very end of civilization itself.

"I agree with senators who are in favor of that sort of policy of surrender and submission, that we do not need a strong navy, if that is to be the policy of the United States. But if we are to maintain a policy of peace with all the world, a peace based on justice and the protection of the rights and lives of American citizens, then we need a strong navy. When we have that navy, the United States will be secure. I frankly say that Great Britain is the first, and I see no reason why the United States should attempt to outstrip Great Britain."

"The Senator thinks we ought to take our hats off every time we meet Great Britain, and bow?" Senator Poindexter asked.

### Policy Plainly Stated

Mr. Lenroot—I am very glad to get the Senator's real views gradually in this debate. If the Senator is advocating this program, as he evidently is, because he wants to rival Great Britain and have a navy that will either equal or exceed it, it is time the Senate and the country knew it.

Mr. Poindexter—We have not concealed that at all. That was put in the form of our annual report of the Naval Affairs Committee, upon the resolution of the Senator from Idaho, at the last session of Congress. I do not want any rivalry with Great Britain. I am sure we are not going to have any difficulty with Great Britain, but it will promote peace if we are able to maintain our rights.

Mr. Lenroot—Do I understand the position of the Senator from Washington to be that he will not be willing to enter into any agreement for a limitation of armaments unless it is stipulated that the United States shall be the first naval power of the world?

### Not First, but Equal

Mr. Poindexter—On the contrary, I do not want the United States to be the first, but I want it to be the equal of any other. I will not myself agree to enter into any agreement for a limitation of armament except upon the basis that we shall be assured that the United States will be substantially and practically equal to any other power in the world upon the sea.

Mr. Lenroot—So, then, the Senator is not willing for the United States to enter into any agreement for the limitation of armament unless the United States shall be permitted to change its position with reference to the naval powers of the world, and become either first or equal to any other?

Mr. Poindexter—Let me ask the Senator if he is willing to enter into an agreement by which the United States shall bind itself permanently to occupy an inferior and secondary place in the world?

Mr. Lenroot—The United States has been in that inferior position from the foundation of the government as

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as the navy was concerned. In that position the United States has become the greatest nation in the world. Under that inferiority we have become the greatest potential military and naval power. It was not necessary to have a fleet of battleships superior to that of Great Britain in order for the United States to gain that position.

#### Hindrance to Agreement

"We have very little prospect, indeed," continued Senator Lenroot, "of entering into an agreement for disarmament if the United States, as a condition to entering, is going to insist upon becoming the first naval power. I do not want, the United States to occupy such position. I am not at all certain but that Great Britain might not be willing to do so, and I want to say right here that we might as well frankly state this one fact, that if the English-speaking peoples shall at any time engage in war with each other, civilization will be gone and it will make very little difference what happens afterward."

"I want to inquire of the Senator," Thomas J. Walsh (D), Senator from Montana, said, "why he thinks Great Britain would not enter into an agreement for a reduction of armaments which would place her upon an equality with the United States?"

Mr. Lenroot—Because there can be no such thing as equality in a matter of naval armaments, and the Senator must know it.

#### "Peace" Basis Questioned

Mr. Walsh—Why does the Senator think Great Britain would not assent to such an agreement? The only reason can be that if she should happen to engage in war with the United States, she would not have the superiority. That is the only reason, is it not?

Mr. Lenroot—Oh, no.

Mr. Walsh—If the fact is that there is not going to be any war with Great Britain—and that is what we all think—why should she object to it?

Mr. Lenroot—Great Britain has territory upon which the sun never sets.

Mr. Poindester—The United States has territory on which the sun never sets.

Mr. Lenroot—The Senator must concede that for the protection of its possessions Great Britain needs a larger navy than the United States needs. How large a navy would the Senator from Washington want if he feared war, which he does not, either with Great Britain or Japan?

Mr. Poindester—Just what is provided in this bill.

Mr. Lenroot—The Senator, then, is in favor of the same kind of a navy, without any possibility of the need for that navy, in warfare, as he would have if he were satisfied that next year we were to be engaged in war with a first class power. I gather that the Senator's position is that in time of profound peace, without a shadow of war anywhere upon the horizon, we should have the same size navy as we should have if we were engaged in a serious controversy with a first class power.

#### President Acts Advisedly

##### Course in Negotiations for Disarmament Deliberately Mapped Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Harding adheres to the opinion expressed by him, upon the occasion of the appointment of George Harvey as Ambassador to Great Britain, that the Supreme Council would very probably deal with the subject of disarmament.

It became known yesterday that "informal feelers" were put forth by this government before action was taken in the Senate on the Borah resolution authorizing the President to call a conference on disarmament, which was appended as a rider to the Naval Appropriation Bill.

In just what form those "feelers" were sent out, or through whom, and when, has not been officially disclosed, but as the Secretary of State did not have knowledge of them, it is deduced that they probably were intrusted by the President to the care of Mr. Harvey when he went to Europe, to use at his discretion, in testing the sentiment of other governments.

Whether the President has received satisfactory answers to these tentative queries is not known, but at any rate, he has had no discouraging report, since he still believes that there is no reason why the subject should not be considered by the Supreme Council, and that it could deal with the subject in a more comprehensive way than could be done at a conference called by him. This, although Mr. Harvey attends the sessions of the Supreme Council only as an "observer."

If the policy proclaimed by Mr. Harding regarding his close cooperation with the legislative branch of the government is still in force, it may be inferred that the Republican leaders in the Senate know what Mr. Harding's sentiments in this matter are, and that they are in practical accord with them.

It was stated yesterday that this government has no definite information as to when the Supreme Council is to meet again.

The Naval Appropriation Bill, carrying the Borah resolution, has some distance yet to go before it is passed. Meanwhile the big question of the approach to the reduction of armaments by the nations is taking shape in such manner as best meets the views of the executive. It may not be possible to work it out along the lines that President Harding has had in mind, but it will at least be the first step in touching the other nations as to their willingness to cooperate and their views as to the manner in which it can be best brought about.

## CABINET CONFERS ON TRADE ISSUES

### Attempt to Bring Industries Into Line With Law and at the Same Time Stimulate Business and Put Prices on Lower Level

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The acquiring and disseminating of facts regarding trade conditions and business opportunities for the public advantage, rather than for the exclusive benefit of certain lines of trade, is the aim of the Administration. The subject was thoroughly discussed at the Cabinet meeting yesterday, on the initiative of the Attorney-General, who has been making an investigation of industries and corporations which were encouraged during the war by the government, but which have continued during peace certain practices alleged to be in violation of the law.

The Attorney-General said that it was perfectly natural and right that the federal authorities should have permitted these associations to operate as they did during the war. For example, it was desirable that the authorities should know how much lumber was cut in the United States, where it was, what kinds were used, and where were the yards and drying kilns. All of this information was gathered by a central organization and transmitted to its members. Such information, however, might easily be converted to the purpose of fixing prices and dividing territory.

#### Lumber Industry

The lumber industry is one of those about which complaints have been made, the Federal Trade Commission having conducted an exhaustive investigation and made a report on it, alleging restraint of trade. A case brought against the hardwood association in Tennessee and carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, where it was to have been heard in April. The government was ready, but the date of hearing was postponed by the court. Charges also were brought against the Yellow Pine Association in the courts of Missouri, where the case is still pending.

The case of lumber is of importance because of the deficiency in housing accommodations, and, as long as the cost of building is so high, it will not be undertaken extensively enough to provide the needed housing facilities. Other building materials are said to be controlled in the same way, and the Department of Justice is examining the facts with a view to determining upon what action is to be taken. Other basic industries are also involved.

#### Aim Is to Help Business

The Attorney-General wanted it understood that he was not starting in on a crusade of prosecutions. He has no desire to terrorize or antagonize business. On the contrary, it is the aim of all parts of the Administration to help business in every legitimate way, but obvious violations of the law cannot be permitted to continue. Every industry or corporation affected will have an opportunity to present its case and to remedy its abuses voluntarily, if it is so minded. Where there is honest doubt, as there is admittedly in many of these cases, civil suits will be brought in the law courts to determine to what extent present methods are infractions of the anti-trust laws.

This attempt to bring the industries of the country in line with the law is also a part of the broader scheme to get prices to such a level that business will be stimulated and the public enabled to purchase more freely. A little more than a month ago the Federal Trade Commission, at the President's request, submitted a report in which it was recommended that "there should be vigorous prosecutions under the anti-trust laws, including a closer scrutiny of the so-called open-price associations, to ascertain whether, under the guise of beneficial associations, they are in fact violating the laws" in the interest of reducing the cost of living.

#### Combinations to Promote Trade

Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, has been working on a scheme to have the government gather and disseminate information regarding cost of production, and other data, and to this end he and other officials in the Department of Commerce have been in conference with representatives of large industries. If this plan can be worked out, the information which is now possessed by the few and used for their advantage would be common property of the many, and would tend to prevent monopoly and arbitrary price fixing.

While efforts are thus being made to break up monopolistic activity, or combinations in restraint of trade, contrary to law, the Secretary of Commerce, on the other hand, favors some means of combination in American business by which the advantages enjoyed by combinations under government protection in other countries may be met. The Attorney-General is of the opinion that such combinations would not be contrary to law. Instead of acting in restraint of trade, they would operate to promote activity in trade.

#### JAPANESE PRINCE PRAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless  
PARIS, France (Monday)—The "Dépêche de Toulouse," commenting upon the arrival of Prince Hirohito, the Crown Prince of Japan, says "Japan prepares and takes precautions in regard to competition and the diplomatic discussions of the future. That is why her future master instructs himself personally upon European affairs, upon the men of the West and

upon international problems. Prince Hirohito resembles his grandfather, Mutsuhito and is curious and intelligent. France, which is an Asiatic power, knows how to receive him."

## GERMAN TRIALS MERIT CONFIDENCE

### British Solicitor-General Says Public Can Have Faith in Alleged War Criminals' Trial

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—That the Leipzig Court, where the prosecution of German war criminals is progressing, is one in which the British public can have the fullest confidence is the view expressed by Sir Ernest Pollock, K. C., Solicitor-General, who has been in charge of the prosecution and has now returned to London, leaving Sir Ellis Hume Williams in charge of the British case. The German court is one of great authority and the equivalent in position to the Privy Council. The president is a man, Sir Ernest said, of striking force of character and of marked impartiality, who was very stern on occasions toward the German accused.

The British witnesses were given full opportunity of stating their case, and were examined with fairness, while their evidence was exceedingly well interpreted by a German who had taken his degree at Aberdeen University.

With regard to the sentence on Sergeant Heine of 10 months' imprisonment, Sir Ernest added: "You may take it that it will be carried out, and it dates from Monday last week. It is equivalent to a sentence of imprisonment with hard labor and involves dishonor."

A Scotland yard inspector, in charge of the witnesses, who was present at the trial, said he thought the sentence was fair having regard to the fact that a number of the gravest charges made were not proven, and that in some cases there appeared to have been a certain amount of provocation. These views will in all probability allay public indignation in Britain at what has been called the inadequacy of the sentence passed on German war criminals at Leipzig, which found expression in the newspapers, and was also raised last night in the House of Commons, where Sir Gordon Hewart, the Attorney-General stated for his part, that what was proved and proved per contra he did not know, but for himself he proposed to wait till he had full information.

## AMERICAN COTTON CONFERENCE PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—The second day of the conference on cotton under the auspices of the American Cotton Association was devoted largely to a study of the various proposals to be submitted by the delegates from the United States to the world cotton conference at Liverpool and Manchester, England, commencing on June 13. All phases of the industry were represented, including the exchanges, the spinners, the bankers and the manufacturers. Various plans were discussed but the general consensus of opinion seemed to be that until imports of goods sufficient to counterbalance the balance of trade now in favor of the United States were brought about, nothing could be done to insure a foreign market for the crop.

The principal speech was made by former Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, who laid the blame for much of the present stagnation in the European situation to the failure of the small nations of Europe created as a result of the war to settle down and let the business of world rehabilitation continue without friction. He advocated the participation of the United States as an adviser in the various European questions, without committing it to the enforcement of the decision, relying on the pressure of banking interests and public opinion in the United States and elsewhere to force compliance.

## NO EMBARGO PLACED ON AMERICAN MEAT

WELLINGTON, New Zealand (Tuesday)—Sir Francis Bell, acting Prime Minister of New Zealand, has declared in a message to the American consul here that no difficulties will be placed in the way of Armour & Co. exporting to America, for American use, meat now in freezing here. This message was sent as an explanation of the government's attitude in refusing to issue licenses for the export of meat to the Armour Australian Company.

The New Zealand Government, however, will require substantial guarantees against the reshipment of such meat from America to London, Sir Francis declares. Referring to a statement by the Department of State in Washington that the action of the New Zealand Government in thus refusing to issue licenses "appeared arbitrary and discriminating," Sir Francis asserts the action was not arbitrary, and indicates regret that the department adopted such an expression in connection with the matter.

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## CANADA'S VICEROY TO LEAVE JUNE 18

### Duke of Devonshire Will Leave This Month for England—Speculation as to Successor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office  
OTTAWA, Ontario—It has been officially announced that the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General and representative of the Crown has severed his connection with the Dominion and on June 18 next will take his departure for England.

His Excellency was appointed to the position in November of 1916 in succession to the Duke of Connaught, whose term of office was extended because of the outbreak of the war. The latter remained for some time after his normal term had expired, in order that his military capacity could be utilized for organization purposes.

The present incumbent of the position, who is about to take his departure, has endeavored himself to the Canadian people by his never flagging interest in Canadian affairs, characterized by a keen and enthusiastic participation in all phases of Canadian life.

Numerous names are mentioned for the high position which he will vacate. Among the most prominent are those of the Duke of Athol, Lord Byng of Vimy, who for a time commanded the Canadian forces at the front, Lord Desborough, the Duke of Northumberland, Lord Burmah and others in England. There has been much propaganda in recent years regarding the appointment which in the past has been exclusively the prerogative of the Crown. Under Canada's new national status, however, there is a strong body of opinion here in favor of Canada having some say as to who shall occupy the position, and the name of Sir Robert Borden has been frequently mentioned in connection therewith.

## FIRE INSURANCE CONSPIRACY ALLEGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—Proof that the operations of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange extended over the entire United States through the supervision of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, operating by means of other exchanges covering the other cities of the country, and that it was practically impossible for a mutual company to obtain a fair share of the business, was brought out at yesterday's hearing of the Lockwood committee on housing.

The principal developments in the testimony brought out by Mr. Undermyer indicated his intention to prove that a criminal conspiracy existed in the fire insurance business. He first devoted his attention to the exclusion of the mutual insurance companies from the New York field and other fields, and brought out the fact that these companies, on account of their practice of returning to policyholders any profits from premiums, were barred from using this field unless they agreed not to pay any rebates to policyholders here, thus benefiting other localities at the expense of this.

He also brought out that where the mutual companies operated freely, the rates were considerably lower for the same class or risk. Another part of the testimony showed that New York, in spite of the finest fire prevention arrangements in the world, paid approximately the same rates as other parts of the country, through the arrangements of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

## READY-MADE HOUSE GOING TO ARCTIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office  
LOS ANGELES, California—The Mission Board of the Friends Church, with headquarters at Nome, Alaska, has purchased a specially made ready-cut structure from a firm here for shipment this month.

The structure, when erected in Alaska, will accommodate about 200 people. It will have triple floors and triple wall construction with air space between the walls to give them thermal quality in view of the fact that 52 degrees below zero temperature is not uncommon at Nome.

## TRADE OUTLOOK IS DECLARED GOOD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office  
OAKLAND, California—Speaking before the Oakland Chamber of Commerce recently, Colvin B. Brown, chief of the organization bureau of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, dwelt optimistically on business conditions throughout America.

"We have more than a third of all the gold in the world," said Mr. Brown,

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"our banking system has successfully withstood the greatest strain in its history; we have had exceptional crops; hundreds of millions have been voted for public improvement; there is an unprecedented demand for houses and buildings of all kinds. The cost of production is higher than it was before the war and is bound to remain higher. When the period of deflation is over, buying will begin. There is nothing in the situation to lend discouragement."

## ELECTRIC LIGHT CONVENTION OPENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Better service and better relations were urged by speakers who addressed the first day's session of the National Electric Light Association in convention here.

"The electrical industry must continue to give the public the true facts regarding the business," said E. W. Rice, president of the General Electric Company, "and tell the people how vitally they are interested in the success and expansion of the business which has become an essential industry in this country."

A program of development in the electrical industry of this country was outlined by Martin J. Insull, president of the association, in opening the convention. He declared that the day of municipal control of public utilities had gone and that the period of state control had come, with the possibility of future interstate control.

## SPECIAL SESSION IS TO ACT ON BONUS BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Following a promise by Gov. Alex. J. Groesbeck that he would call a special session of the Michigan Legislature on May 20 to consider a bonus bill for former service men, veterans of the war in Detroit abandoned plans to march on the State House to demand action. The Wayne County bonus committee, which secured the Governor's promise of the special session, has announced that its calculations indicate that nearly \$50,000,000 will be needed to pay Michigan's former service men. The committee is composed of representatives of various former service organizations. The election of April 4 approved a bond issue of \$30,000,000 for this purpose, granting \$15 per month for each month of service.

## GROWERS' WOOL POOL PLANNED IN UTAH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—A plan for the formation of a gigantic wool pool, which, it is estimated, will be made up of 25,000,000 pounds of wool, to be housed and marketed under the supervision of a state central committee, has been worked out by the wool marketing committee of the Utah State Farm Bureau. This plan embraces the entire State and provides that the growers shall send their wool to the central committee, to be comprised of farmers, sheepmen and bankers. The producer will be given a receipt when his wool has been turned over to the committee. The receipt will be honored as security for a loan by the bank. The wool will then be graded and held in the warehouses for sale at uniform prices.

## CAMBRIDGE HONORS DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
CAMBRIDGE, England (Tuesday)—The Prince of Wales and Admiral Sims received at Cambridge today degrees of Doctor of Law. When the Prince entered the Senate House, the scene was a brilliant one and the undergraduates, congregated in the gallery, gave the royal visitor a hearty greeting. The Chancellor presided and the Prince and Admiral Sims were introduced to him by the public orator, who made an appropriate speech. Marshal Foch, who was to have been present, had previously intimated he would be unable to attend.

## CANDIDATE FOR ENVOY TO HAITI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
TRENTON, New Jersey—The Rev. I. W. L. Roundtree of Trenton, leader of the Negro Republicans, is a candidate for the post of Minister to Haiti. He has been endorsed by United States Senator Frelinghuysen and E. C. Stokes, Republican state chairman.

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## WELFARE PROGRAM STRONGLY OPPOSED

### Washington Administration to Adhere to Its Plan Despite the Efforts of Educators to Defeat Alleged Subordination

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Administration has admittedly struck a snag in its efforts to establish a department of welfare in accordance with pledges made by Mr. Harding as a presidential candidate.

It was said on high authority yesterday that everything was going along nicely until the propagandists for a special department of education began to oppose the creation of a department of which education should be only a subordinate part. The Administration has announced that it is in favor of going forward with its purpose of establishing such a department of welfare as has been outlined. First, in the service of welfare, and second, because of the necessity for an organization which will bring kindred activities together.

After a conference with William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, and Simeon D. Fess (R.), Representative from Ohio, who have been leading the fight in the Senate and House, respectively, for the measure offered by Dr. Charles E. Sawyer on the authority and with the backing of the President, however, it was announced that there would probably be a delay in getting such legislation as has been asked for.

Mr. Fess declares there are four alternative lines of action that could be taken with reference to the bill at this time. These are:

1. To report and pass the bill in its present form.
  2. To withhold it altogether and incorporate its chief features in the recommendations to be made for the general reorganization of the government service.
  3. To make the bill provide specifically for a department of education and public welfare thus putting education on an equality with the latter.
  4. To eliminate entirely the educational features of the bill.
- Mr. Fess is in favor of the third proposal, namely, to create a department of education and public welfare, believing it would provide greater recognition for education. As the bill now stands, he claims, the proposed director of education would wield an executive power. The present bureau, Mr. Fess contends, is merely a statistical bureau, without power to function, and is absolutely without influence in Congress.

During the last session, the Bureau of Education asked for an increase in its rural education fund from \$5000 to \$20,000. Instead of granting the increase, the House struck out the fund entirely, and the original amount was restored only after a vigorous fight. Under the proposed bill, Mr. Fess declared that education would be given a recognized position in the government and command the respectful attention of Congress.

## NEW NOTE ON OIL SENT TO NETHERLANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Another note has been sent by the Secretary of State to the Netherlands Government in regard to the policy of that government in the Djambi oil fields. The text of the note has not been given out here, but it is known that it reiterates the stand heretofore taken by the State Department for an open door policy and opportunities for Americans equal to those enjoyed by other nations and by foreigners in

the United States. The former reply of the Netherlands Government that the American company's application was made too late is controverted by the setting forth of dates of application, of intercourse with the American minister and of the action of the Dutch Parliament.

## STEPS TO ASSIST AUSTRIAN FINANCE

### Commission of League Thinks Reforms Can Be Carried Out With Some Hope of Success

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The examination of the program for the financial restoration of Austria has now been concluded by the financial commission of the League of Nations. In agreement with the delegation sent to Vienna and with the Austrian Government, the commission considers that the conditions necessary for the restoration of Austria are first, the reform of its currency to be effected by a strong and independent bank of issue; second, the balancing of the budget at the earliest possible date; third, the immediate flotation of a substantial internal loan to insure the abandonment of recourse to the printing press for the issue of paper money.

In the opinion of the commission, the bank of issue should be set up as soon as possible, but the currency reform need not necessarily be introduced at the same time. The bank's first duty should be to support the exchange value of the krone and prepare for the reform of the currency by replacing existing notes by a completely new currency with a definite value.

The commission believes that the financial restoration of Austria can be properly undertaken with some hope of success on the basis of the offers of the Austrian Government for the guarantees of customs and other receipts, and that half the capital of the bank of issue shall be open to foreign subscribers with corresponding representation on the board. Meanwhile, the commission recommends that the issue of paper money should be checked and for this purpose provisional advances should be made to the Austrian Government.

The commission has received definite assurances that temporary advances will shortly be available on condition that the Austrian Government carries out its program. Work by the commission has been carried sufficiently far to enable the reestablishment of Austrian credits immediately, conditional upon the temporary suspension of the liens on Austria by the governments which hold them.

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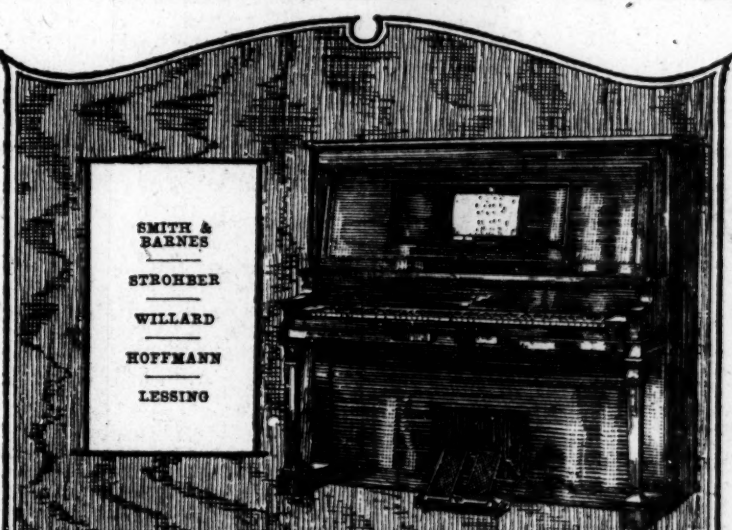
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## TARIFF PROPOSAL FIRMLY OPPOSED

Congressman Young States Objections to Having Measure Become Effective on Being Reported From a Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Opposition to the Longworth bill, making the duties contained in the permanent tariff measure effective the day after it is reported from the Ways and Means Committee, gained ground in the House on the eve of the Republican conference that is to pass on the proposal.

Under the leadership of George M. Young (R.), Representative from North Dakota, the author of the emergency tariff bill, a fight will be made in conference tonight that may possibly jeopardize the success of the plan that is being put forward by a majority of the members of the Ways and Means Committee.

The proposal is denounced by Mr. Young in a communication addressed to the Republican conference, as an attempt to blindfold members who do not belong to the Ways and Means Committee. The Senate Finance Committee, he declared, could hardly be expected "calmly to witness a general tariff bill becoming the law for a period of five months without receiving consideration by them."

### Possible Complications

"And will the President, too, tie his own hands, taking into account not only economic considerations, but possible complications with foreign countries?" Mr. Young demanded.

"The statement that Great Britain, her colonies, and France have done what is now proposed here should be taken with a grain of salt," said Mr. Young. "In these countries what is called 'The Government' is given power to make duties when reported to the legislative body immediately effective, but it should be remembered these countries have what is called a directly responsible ministry or government, which can hold office only at the pleasure of the popularly elected branch of the Legislature and can be voted out of office promptly if they report customs rates or provisions which are unsatisfactory."

"It should be remembered that their so-called government or ministry is charged with the executive function and responsibility, whereas our Ways and Means Committee has no executive responsibility. It should also be remembered that the Senate of Canada is not elected, nor are the members of the British House of Lords, and those bodies have been practically stripped of all power over fiscal legislation."

### Legality of Bill Doubt

Mr. Young expressed doubt that the Longworth bill, if passed, would have the force of law. The decisions of the United States Supreme Court, he declared, are a unit upon the proposition that the Congress cannot delegate legislative authority.

"The member of Congress who is willing at this time, 20 days before he can know anything about the rates of duty which the permanent tariff bill will contain, to agree to action to give such rates the force of law as soon as reported to the House must have a faith in the Ways and Means Committee nothing short of sublime," said Mr. Young.

If the members of the Republican conference desire to place the rates of the general tariff bill in force in advance of its final passage, he said it would be better to bring this about by the passage of a joint resolution introduced at the same time.

The House membership is very much excited over the Longworth proposal, but Nicholas Longworth (R.), Representative from Ohio, its sponsor, is confident it will emerge with the stamp of approval on it. As in the case of Mr. Young, some of the strongest opposition to it will come from within the Ways and Means Committee itself.

## MR. BARUCH DENIES MAKING WAR PROFITS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, presented in the Senate yesterday a letter from E. M. Baruch, former chairman of the War Industries Board, asking for Congressional investigation of charges that he had profited in sales of copper to the government during the war. The letter included a statement of use made of the \$150,000 fund allotted to the economic section of the peace conference which was under Mr. Baruch's charge.

He stated that when he took war service with the government in 1917 he disposed of every interest which possibly might have been affected by his activities, and that since that time he had "not engaged in a single gainful pursuit." He said he took no part in the fixing of copper prices, and, as chairman of the War Industries Board, was specifically restricted from doing so. Prices on copper, he said, were fixed on a report by the Federal Trade Commission on the costs of production, by a committee of seven, of which he was one, but he had no recollection of ever having participated in one of those conferences.

## UNION BAKERS LOCKED OUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois—Some 700 union bakers have been locked out here by 11 of the largest bakeries, supplying the city 85 per cent of its bread, as a result of refusal by Bakers and Confectioners Union No. 2 to sign a new working agreement at a reduction of 20 per cent in wages. The 1200

smaller bakeries in the city have renewed their agreements at the old scale. An official of the Employing Bakers Association said that the places of the striking men were filled immediately with non-union men.

## BOYS TO BE TAUGHT ART OF FARMING

System to Be Introduced Into South Dakota Training School by Which Youth Will Be Given Profits of Cultivation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—For some time it has been the belief of Superintendent Schlosser of the South Dakota training (reform) school, that when a boy becomes so unruly that he is made a ward of the state at the training school, something is needed to change the channel of his thoughts into more constructive service. Superintendent Schlosser has worked out a plan, and has been instructed to set aside for the use of the boys at the state training school 40 acres of land owned by the State. This the boys will be permitted to farm on the cooperative plan, and they will receive the returns from their labor.

But, while they work the land assigned to them, they will be obliged to give to the other farm land belonging to the institution the same attention as given their own land. The institution will furnish them with farming implements.

Superintendent Schlosser plans to work out later on other departments at the institution along the same lines, so that the young wards of the state may share in the work they do in connection with them also.

The boys will have the advice and cooperation of the superintendent and practical farmers. Owing to the fact that they will have the use of the land free of charge, the money received from the sale of live stock and other products of the tract will represent practically clear profit.

Work on the farm during the period they are committed to the training school will, by the time they are released, make the boys practical farmers and stock raisers, and, with funds on hand, they will be able to embark in farming and stock raising on land leased or purchased by them, and may thus become useful citizens.

## POLICE STRIKERS ASK REINSTATEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—A committee of the Boston Social Club, on behalf of the policeman of Boston who struck in September, 1919, asks reinstatement of the members of the old police force in a letter sent yesterday to Gov. Channing H. Cox. The letter was prompted by a newspaper interview with Edwin U. Curtis, police commissioner, in which he is quoted as saying that so long as his term continues no officer who was among the strikers would be taken back.

The letter to the Governor asserts that the present force is not efficient or successful in administering police powers. The committee questions the accuracy of the commissioner's recitation of the superiority of the new force and quotes figures purporting to show an increase in offenses against the law. In conclusion the letter declares that "thousands of the best citizens of Boston believe we have been punished enough," and asks "justice from the people of Boston."

## MAILING PRIVILEGES RESTORED TO PAPERS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Milwaukee Leader and the New York Call were restored yesterday to the second-class mailing privilege, it was announced by the Post Office Department. Use of the mails was denied these two daily newspapers by Postmaster-General Burleson because of the character of matter appearing in their columns in relation to American participation in the war. Victor Berger, who was convicted of violation of the espionage act, was editor of the Leader. His conviction recently was set aside by the Supreme Court.

## NEW KIND OF SPELLERS CHOSEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office  
BELLINGHAM, Washington—With a view to improving the spelling ability of school children in the third to eighth grades, the school book board of this city, which is allowed under the state law to choose its books without state supervision, has selected a speller with about half the number of words found in the book that has been in use. The new book has about 3900 words. They are described as "common words," or ones used in ordinary conversation. The free textbook law prevails, causing the ordering of 2500 of the spellers.

## COLLEGE PRESIDENT RESIGNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Dr. John A. Widtsoe, president of the University of Utah, has tendered his resignation to the board of regents of that institution. Dr. Widtsoe was recently appointed one of the 12 apostles of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. He has filled the president's chair for the last six years and has been connected with educational institutions for 27 years. The resignation will take effect on July 1.

## BALTIC STATES ASK RECOGNITION

Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia Renew Plea to United States to Acknowledge Their Right to Be Independent Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—With a hope based on the fact of a new Administration, delegations representing three Baltic republics, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, pleaded with President Warren G. Harding at the White House Tuesday for formal recognition by the United States of their right to be free and independent nations.

Presenting a petition bearing the names of more than 1,000,000 Americans of European descent, the spokesmen urged President Harding to take the official step that would permit the three small nations seeking the right of self-determination to pursue their destinies unhampered by Russia.

The petition set forth that Lithuania was plainly entitled to self-determination, that her people were clearly fitted for independence and that recognition by the United States would be a distinct step toward the peace of the world.

President Harding was waiting for his Cabinet members to assemble when the delegation was received at the White House. During the presentation, Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State, coming to attend the Cabinet meeting, found himself one of the audience.

### No Indication of Decision

Secretary Hughes listened attentively to the presentation of a case that has been hanging fire since 1918, when Lithuania first declared its independence from Russia. It is one of the many delicate matters of diplomacy which the former Democratic Administration passed along to its successor.

Neither President Harding nor Secretary Hughes, however, gave any indication at the conclusion of their feelings in regard to recognition of the Baltic states during the present unsettled condition of international affairs. President Harding thanked the delegations for presenting the petition and told them that the Administration would take the cases of the three republics under advisement.

Later in the day the convention of the second Lithuanian conference adopted a resolution endorsing the action at the White House. This was called to the Lithuanian Constituent Assembly which meets in Lithuania in a few days, along with best wishes for a fruitful session.

Walter M. Chandler (R.), Representative from New York, was the chief spokesman for the delegates and arranged for their reception at the White House. He spoke after the petition, with its more than a million signatures, was presented to the President. Mr. Harding seemed duly impressed with the number of signers.

### Mr. Chandler's Address

"These countries," said Mr. Chandler, in addressing the President, "base their claims to independence upon the inalienable rights of men to be self-governing and independent. Their appeal to you, Mr. President, is that you exercise your constitutional prerogative to recognize them as free and independent states, and thus confer upon their people the same blessings of freedom and self-government as are enjoyed by American citizens, your countrymen."


"I respectfully submit that a sacred and solemn duty rests upon the United States to recognize at once the independence of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia. They merit our recognition and our good will, and the sympathy and support of all civilized mankind."

As the case of Lithuania soon is to be taken up by the Supreme Council of the League of Nations, Americans descended from the nationals of the three republics are desirous of an early expression from the State Department.

Since recognition of the Baltic States would involve a reversal of the former Administration's policy against the dismemberment of Russia, and the avowal of a new policy, the present Administration may be expected to act slowly and cautiously in the matter.

## VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY OBSERVES CENTENARY

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Virginia—Educators from all parts of the country and from many foreign nations joined yesterday in the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the founding of the University of Virginia by Thomas Jefferson. The four days' program opened with exercises com-



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Dobbs Sisters  
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New York

memorating the influence of the university in the religious life of the nation.

The guests, who included several thousand graduates of the university, were welcomed by Gov. Westmoreland Davis and Dr. Erwin A. Alderman, president of the university. William Alexander Barr, D. D., dean of the Christ Church Cathedral, New Orleans, was the principal speaker at the opening exercises. He was graduated from the university in 1892.

Answering the criticism of historians who attributed Jefferson's tendency toward liberalism in religion as a delusion to break away from the established faith of the church, Dr. Barr said that in founding the university Jefferson "aimed no blow at any religious influence that might be fostered by it."

"The blow was at sectarianism only," he said; "at the religious tests—and the shibboleths which he conceived as obstructing the most effective work of an educational institution."

## PERSECUTION OF RADICALS CLAIMED

Socialist Party Declares Prisoners Who Violated Espionage Laws Are Martyrs to a Cause

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—That Eugene V. Debs and other prisoners held for violation of the espionage laws during the war are not being kept in prison because of their violation of any law, but because they will not change their opinions, is the assertion made in a statement issued from the national headquarters of the Socialist Party here. A letter from Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General of the United States, is referred to in support of this assertion in the statement which follows, in part:

"Any contention on the part of the Administration that the political prisoners are not being held on account of their violation of any law, but because they will not change their opinions, is the assertion made in a statement issued from the national headquarters of the Socialist Party here. A letter from Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General of the United States, is referred to in support of this assertion in the statement which follows, in part:

"The investment in the various Latin-American countries of sufficient American business capital, as a permanent proposition, to offset the difference in exchange caused by the transformation of the United States from a debtor nation to a creditor nation was urged by practically all the Latin-American representatives. Thus the Minister of Ecuador, E. H. Elizard, said in part: 'The commerce of Ecuador should find it difficult to meet her debit balance, and in that respect, she finds herself in a condition identical to that of almost every other country of the world in reference to the United States. The importers of Ecuador are owing the exporters of the United States about \$10,000,000, which cannot be paid except at ruinous exchange rates. To put an end to this situation, it is necessary either to grant long credits with good collateral, or to invest in Ecuador those millions of dollars now in our banks to the order of American exporters. The investment abroad of the prodigious sums now due to the United States from all over Latin-America is not always possible, because these amounts are not in reserve or savings, but represent working capital of merchants and bankers needed for the natural development of their business. Therefore, the most practical and logical solution is to grant long credits.'"

"America, everywhere from Canada to Cape Horn, is on its feet," said Don Santos Domínguez, Minister of Venezuela. "We are far beyond the before-the-war trade standards, and there is nothing to show that we will not remain so. Venezuela is buying and selling in ever increasing quantities, and has a larger proportionate gold reserve than any other country in the world. Five Latin-American countries have reduced their indebtedness during the war. Venezuelan revenues exceed expenditures by over 1,000,000 bolivars (about \$200,000) per annum. Exchange is against us, as it is against every country of the world as measured by the United States dollar, but Venezuelan funds are quoted higher here than those of any other country."

"After reviewing the facts of Magan's former conviction, for which he served one year and 11 months for violation of the neutrality laws by his activities in connection with the Mexican revolution, Daugherty concludes: 'He, in no manner, evinces any evidence of repentance, but, on the contrary, rather prides himself upon his defiance of the law. I am of the opinion, therefore, until he indicates a different spirit he should at least serve until his parole period, which will not be reached until August 15, 1925.'"

"Mr. Daugherty makes the issue quite clear. Magan is not being held for his alleged violation of the law. He is being held on account of his opinions. If he will change his opinions, he will be released. If he will not change his opinions, he must remain in prison."

"This is the position taken by Mr. Wilson regarding Eugene V. Debs. 'It was to protect American citizens from this very thing that our revolutionary ancestors wrote into the Constitution, 'Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.'"

## BRYAN RESIDENCE CHANGED

NEW YORK, New York—William Jennings Bryan will vote in Florida in the future. While here yesterday he announced that his actual residence in that State would become his legal residence. In his new home he expects to concern himself as much as ever with public affairs.

## AMERICAN CAPITAL FRIENDSHIP BOND

United States Financiers and Statesmen Ought to See That Republics of Western World Are Financed, Says Peruvian

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"The financiers of the United States, and also the statesmen, should make it a point to see that the American republics are properly financed and developed by the aid of American capital," said the Ambassador of Peru, Federico Alfonso Peset, at the conference of diplomats recently held by the National Association of Manufacturers in connection with its annual meeting. This statement was also embodied in various forms in the address of practically every representative of a Latin-American nation at the conference. "Establish lasting footholds here," he continued, "and create those bonds of friendship which in time of crisis and need will prove of greater value to you than the dollars you may have to pour into those countries to attain an end so well worth the attaining."

"The best principle by which commerce between the United States and Latin-America may be increased is to increase the volume of Latin-America's foreign trade with all the world markets," said the Guatemalan minister, Dr. Julio Bianchi, in his address. "To increase its buying capacity Latin-America needs help in developing its wonderful natural resources. With increased products to sell, it will increase its buying. The chief method is by supplying sufficient working capital to properly develop its production. Latin-America has the land. The business men of the United States have the money. Europe has no people, and Latin-America wants the immigrants. My country, Guatemala, has room for 4,000,000 more inhabitants at the very least. Let us join hands and make tropical America a real country."

### Need of Business Capital

The investment in the various Latin-American countries of sufficient American business capital, as a permanent proposition, to offset the difference in exchange caused by the transformation of the United States from a debtor nation to a creditor nation was urged by practically all the Latin-American representatives. Thus the Minister of Ecuador, E. H. Elizard, said in part: "The commerce of Ecuador should find it difficult to meet her debit balance, and in that respect, she finds herself in a condition identical to that of almost every other country of the world in reference to the United States. The importers of Ecuador are owing the exporters of the United States about \$10,000,000, which cannot be paid except at ruinous exchange rates. To put an end to this situation, it is necessary either to grant long credits with good collateral, or to invest in Ecuador those millions of dollars now in our banks to the order of American exporters. The investment abroad of the prodigious sums now due to the United States from all over Latin-America is not always possible, because these amounts are not in reserve or savings, but represent working capital of merchants and bankers needed for the natural development of their business. Therefore, the most practical and logical solution is to grant long credits."

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## Undeveloped Resources

"Our natural resources are for the greater part undeveloped. We need population, but most of all we need capital, enterprise and skill to develop our country. Our chief industry has been agriculture, but we have not yet even scratched one-twentieth of our arable land. We have been

cattle raisers, but our llanos have never grazed one steer where they might graze a hundred. We have done some mining, but for the most part we have not yet even prospected our mineral or our forest wealth, although we have cut some timber. We have a river system which is perhaps without parallel in the world for ease and cheapness of transportation. Our great Orinoco River has nearly 1000 branches, of which nearly 100 are navigable for good size vessels, traversing Venezuela, and by linking it with the Amazon system, we could easily open an outlet to the River Plata, thus traversing the very heart of South America. We have good ports along the Caribbean front. We have a lake, Maracaibo, nearly as large as Lake Erie, which is connected with the Caribbean by a strait only 35 miles long, navigable for ocean-going vessels. Nature built us a canal which is deeper, broader and shorter than your Erie Canal and it did not cost us a penny to build. Nature has been prodigal to Venezuela. What we need now is men, capital and skill to take up the work where nature left off.

"Copper, iron, coal, gold, asphalt, petroleum, magnesite and salt deposits have been but little developed. Sugar cane, cacao, tobacco and coffee have almost unlimited possibilities for development. Our forest products, rubber, balata, chicle, balsams, dye woods, timber, have been scarcely touched.

"As a cattle country, ours should be in the front rank. We sell something less than \$1,000,000 worth of hides every year. We should produce 50 times this amount, and meat proportionately. All of these things we should do, but we need help. We need railways, steamship lines, and boats for river transportation and navigation."

"Our laws are liberal. No foreigner need fear for his investment in Venezuela. We do not expect any great number of laborers from this country, although we would welcome them. We know that your working class does not emigrate. We must look to Europe for emigrants. What we hope to receive from the United States is assistance in developing our resources, our forests, our animal industry, our mining and our transportation. We are not asking you to lend us money to do these things. What I specifically have in mind is that you come and do them yourselves for your own profit. Come and invest your money and along with the money bring your own skill and enterprise."

"One great handicap from which your business men suffer in Brazil," said Ambassador Augusto Cochrane de Alencar, "is the fact that their investment of capital is so insignificant. It is estimated that the total foreign capital invested in Brazil is about \$1,500,000,000, and of that amount the United States contributed only three and one-third per cent. The people of the United States have never availed themselves as they should of this means of extending their political and commercial influence in South America. Even at the present time it has been found more easy for Brazil to place loans in England than in the United States."

"We desire your cooperation in the development of our resources. By your energy and inventiveness you have conquered a continent and have erected a nation. In like manner, Brazil welcomes the enterprise of your business men and the help of your banks. A rich harvest awaits those who have the courage and the foresight to sow the seed."

A proposal to establish at Panama a distributing center for all Latin America was made by J. E. Lefevre, Chargé d'Affaires, including the establishment of bonded warehouses on the isthmus, or central distribution agencies. He also advocated a commercial museum under the direct control of the National Association of Manufacturers, and announced the proposed organization of a training camp for experts in Pan-American trade, along the lines of the Platt-Burnham officers training camp. The Panama Government will furnish the site and building and the services of instructors in Spanish, and he proposed the cooperation of United States business men in making this a success. A bushel.

## POTATOES RAISED IN MICHIGAN AT LOSS

Six Dollar Seed and \$5-a-Day Labor Left No Margin of Profit in Sales—Crops Are Offered at 30 Cents a Bushel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—The story of the potato in Michigan in 1921 is a sad one. Six-dollar seed, planted by \$5-a-day help, in ground worth \$200 per acre last summer raised one of the greatest crops in the history of the potato belt of the central part of the State. Today the farmers would gladly sell their crops at 30 cents a bushel, but few are finding customers. Thousands of bushels will be taken from pits and strewn broadcast as fertilizer.

As a result of this condition there will be a small crop planted in 1922. Another result is added impetus to the attempt to form a potato growers' exchange.

While stories that farmers were offering their crops to any who might come to take them away are largely exaggeration, the situation is clearly explained by John Carruthers of Owosso, who operates the largest potato farm in Shiawassee County, the center of the industry, as follows: "I cannot afford to give them away, for the reason that if I did those who came after them would not have the tools to get them out of the pits, and I would have to furnish them, as well as giving my time and that of my men to overseeing the removal of the potatoes."

### Carloads at 28 Cents a Bushel

Mr. Carruthers now is shipping several carloads of potatoes to the east at 28 cents per bushel; this will just about cover the cost of sacking and loading them.

Last spring Mr. Carruthers planted 100 acres of his farm, of several hundred acres, to potatoes. He used 10 bushels to the acre for seed, or 1000 bushels in all. He used his own seed, for which he was offered \$6 a bushel by a seed house. That was an investment of \$6,000. It took several men and teams many days to fit the land and plant the potatoes, and it required an enormous amount of labor to take care of them until it was time to dig them. The early potatoes brought a fair price, but before the late potatoes were dug the price had dropped to a point where Mr. Carruthers could not get his money out of them. He hung on, and the price continued to slip until they reached what apparently is the bottom price, 28 cents.

Up to a few weeks ago Mr. Carruthers had between 12,000 and 15,000 bushels in his pits, and when he fills his present order he will have at least 5,000 bushels left. They will be used as fertilizer.

### Smaller Plantings This Year

This story is true of nearly every potato raiser in this county, only on a smaller scale. All have failed to get even the price of their seed back, without any pay for their labor and the use of their ground. As a result most of them have decided to raise this year only what potatoes they will need for themselves. They declare there is too much hard work entailed in raising potatoes to do it for nothing.

Mr. Carruthers, however, will not abandon the crop. He believes that this year will be the best year to raise them, because other farmers are cutting down their acreage. He will plant about 75 acres, he says.

County agents about the state are advising farmers to raise the crop again this year. They attribute the present low prices to an under-consumption rather than an over-supply, pointing to statistics which show that the crop as a whole in the United States was not enough larger to warrant the present low prices. They believe that had the consumption been normal, the price would have been \$2 a bushel.



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## COLOMBIA IN NEED OF MORE RAILWAYS

Treaty Money All Going Into Public Improvements, Says Commercial Official—Undeveloped Natural Wealth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—The national ideal of Colombia, from President to peasant, at the present day, is "vías de comunicación"—highways, railroads, improved rivers and harbors," said Earl Harding, chairman of the board of directors of the Colombian Commercial Corporation, to the members of the Pan-American Advertising Association, recently. "All of the \$25,000,000 to be paid by the United States under the Colombia Treaty is going into public improvements. A year ago the plan of the national administration contemplated pledging the indemnity money, when available, as collateral against a loan of possibly \$100,000,000 with which to make a worth-while beginning on a comprehensive program that eventually can employ several hundred millions of American capital.

"For more than two years the whole country has been agitated on transportation," he continued. "Post-war prosperity proved the inadequacy of river transportation. If the Magdalena, which can easily be made navigable for 3000-ton steamships for 250 miles from its mouth, had not been available, Colombians would have found some way to get railroads years ago. They have depended too long on the river; last year it went almost dry, and the financial loss was enough to have paid for a railroad to the coast.

**Experts Employed**  
On the bigger financial and engineering problems, the Colombians are broad enough to recognize the limitations of their own experiences. So they have called in many of the foremost experts on railroad surveys, electrification, hydro-electric development and similar questions, instructing the Colombian consul to employ the foremost experts in the United States, wherever they might be. When they set about opening the mouth of the Magdalena, the chief engineer of the United States Army was called to revise the engineering plans, and the work is to be done by American engineers and capital.

"Colombia is about to have a borrowing capacity of possibly \$100,000,000, which can be expanded indefinitely as her riches are developed, provided she uses it wisely. It would be quite in accord with Colombia's recent practice if she should ask the United States Government to authorize the Federal Reserve Board to name a disinterested committee of bankers, and the engineering societies a committee of engineers, to cooperate with Colombian financiers and bankers in making a technical and economic survey of their whole national development.

**Railroad Extension**  
"Colombia passed her first railroad law in 1855. Ever since, she has struggled toward the vision of a national transportation system, in spite of rugged topography, diverse sectional interest, and political turmoil. So far she has secured only 784 miles, in 15 different systems, or pieces, partly owned by the nation, part by natives and part by foreign corporations. The now well-defined policy is to bring all under government control but not necessarily government operation. Little by little the Pacific Railroad is being pushed toward a junction with the Colombia, and in another year will give the government a continuous line from Buenaventura, near the Pacific coast, to Bogotá.

"Other plans for railroad extensions involve extending one of the various lines from Bogotá to the lower Magdalena, by which the interior plateau will be linked with Barranquilla, the richest and most important city. With the mouth of the Magdalena opened, Barranquilla is destined to be the metropolis of the southern side of the Caribbean. The State of Antioquia has surveyed a line 240 miles through a rich but undeveloped region to a possible new port on the gulf of Urua. Coal from this line could supply the ships of the world passing through the Panama Canal. The people of Cartagena think their magnificent harbor should receive first consideration, and that the big traffic of Antioquia should be led down through the populated plains of Bolívar to their port; the Cartagenians want their city and harbor made the most useful harbor for ships guarding the Panama Canal.

**Great Natural Wealth**  
"The outstanding economic fact is that a country of tremendous natural wealth awaits railroads with supporting population and industries already there. A million people are grouped in 25 cities of 20,000 to 150,000 population. Seventeen of these cities have no railroads at all, six of these are important state or territorial capitals. The great money crop of the country, worth \$30,000,000 a year in foreign markets, moves generally on mule-back or in canoes. Many centers of industry scarcely know a wheeled vehicle.

"What part the United States shall have in the development of this wonderful country depends on ourselves. We are offered an absolutely new field for huge capital investment; we are naturally the money market to which Colombia will come. Colombia is a promising field for the maker of railway supplies, highway construction machinery, hydro-electric installations, oil well and mining supplies and kindred lines. Colombia has more avail-

able sugar land than the whole island of Cuba, an industrious people, living in a temperate climate, with a potential buying power far greater than Cuba had when development began there. Astonishing social, political and industrial evolution has been going on during the last 20 years of uninterrupted peace in Colombia."

## WOMEN AS FACTORS IN CITY CAMPAIGNS

Boston League May Investigate Candidates and Take an Active and Important Part, as Nonpartisans, in the Elections

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Greater activity in the municipal election campaign, yet retaining its stand of non-partisanship, is planned by the Boston League of Women Voters, this departure from the present policy of furthering legislation being regarded as necessary in view of the importance of the fall election. Submission of the suggestion that this policy be adopted has already brought the unanimous approval of the administrative boards and several of the ward conventions of the league.

It is felt that the influence of the woman electorate in the selection and election of the best candidates will be put to a test of interest to women elsewhere. The fall election, involving a new Mayor to serve for four years, the usual members of the City Council and School Committee and other issues, is particularly important. It is already indicated that there will be a plethora of aspirants to the mayoralty this year and it is believed that the women voters will be of assistance to others in the electorate in studying the rights of the respective candidates to hold office.

The program of the League of Women Voters, nationally, in the states and in the cities, is based on non-partisanship. The municipal campaign, it is pointed out, is more one of personalities and candidates than parties. The executive board of the league has, however, defined its attitude in the declaration "that in the municipal election the league may support a candidate or candidates, providing some are worthy of endorsement, it being understood that no individual member of the league is under obligation to support the candidate or candidates named." In this way partisanship is avoided and the stamp of the league's approval may be given merely as an endorsement.

If the proposal is adopted it is planned to have a special committee of the league investigate all the candidates. This committee would be formed of the executive board, city committee, two specially elected delegates from each ward, one to be a Democrat and one a Republican, and one representative at large from each of the parties having an organization in Massachusetts. A large vote of the entire committee would be required, in the interests of non-partisanship, to secure the league's endorsement of any candidate.

In the course of the past year the league has been active in its study of municipal government, and for four months this study has been intensive. City Council and Executive Committee meetings have been attended in order to obtain a comprehensive survey of the offices which candidates will be expected to fill, and the fitness for these offices will be the object of investigation.

Achievements of the legislative year have been substantially the same as the state league, which failed to carry forward four of 15 measures endorsed. The city league fostered bills to remove legal restrictions on women as voters and office holders, final decision on several being delayed pending legal decisions. Programs for the next year include emphasis on the study and teaching of citizenship, plans of courses including international, national, state and local problems being already prepared.

**ACTION DEMANDED ON UNEMPLOYMENT**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—Another Coxey march to the national capital is expected to result if the demands of a meeting of 400 so-called "hoboes," held here, for federal action on unemployment, is not officially recognized.

The demand has been sent to President Harding and Gen. Jacob S. Coxey is ready to lead the march. The men will await congressional decision on Representative London's resolution in the House and the Willis resolution in the Senate, which they believe embody their demand for unemployment insurance or opening of public works to provide employment.

**UNIONS MAY BUILD HOUSES**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
TRENTON, New Jersey—Unless contractors of New Jersey begin to construct dwellings and other necessary buildings soon, the unions affiliated with the New Jersey Building Trades Association say they will undertake a cooperative movement and build dwellings themselves. The unions contend that they will not consent to wage reductions until the cost of living shows a further decline.

**POTATO DIGGERS QUIT JOBS**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
AURORA, North Carolina—Insisting that they will not longer work for the wage offered them by the Beaufort County farmers, Negro potato diggers here have quit their jobs. The growers recently agreed among themselves on a wage scale of 10 cents a barrel. Aurora is the shipping point for one of the largest potato sections in North Carolina.

## DOCTORS EXAMINE SCHOOL CHILDREN

Physical Exemption Claims of Parents in San Francisco Said to Be Disregarded—Plan for Nutrition Clinics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office  
SAN FRANCISCO, California—Children in the public schools of this State are being weighed, measured, and physically examined by nurses and doctors during school hours, after which they are segregated and put into health groups according to the percentage of normality, later to be supplied with health charts which are to be kept up to date, with a series of red and gold stars. This so-called "health plan" which is being put into operation in the schools is not so complete as the medical fraternity had hoped to make it. This is due to the failure of the passage of two health bills among the many submitted at the last Legislature.

One of these bills was an appropriation for \$50,000 to maintain health clinics, and the other was to permit parents only a certain length of time to object to physical defects in the child, reported by the school physician, after which the child was to be turned over to the care of the health clinic.

The present plan is to establish nutrition clinics, which are now going forward in the San Francisco schools under the Tuberculosis Society. Over 30 schools already have been examined, and over 30,000 children.

**Physical Exemption Ignored**  
So zealously has physical examination been carried on in the San Francisco schools, that physical exemption claimed by parents has been totally ignored. A vigorous protest from parents crystallized in a letter sent to Mrs. Julia Sanborn, president of the Board of Education, by the Public School Protective League, calling attention to the proviso of the state law, and the fact that it was being violated by the examination of children of parents who had, within the year, filed a physical exemption card. In the reply from the San Francisco Board of Education no explanation was given for the violation of the law, but the statement was made that the board was planning to serve milk and hot chocolate to children, and if the parents who are members of the Public School Protective League did not care to take advantage of this provision for their children, they could file exemption cards.

As complaints have continued, and the abuse has not been remedied, a second letter was sent to the Board of Education, requesting it to instruct principals and teachers to comply with the law in regard to the exemption of pupils of the public schools from physical examination, when so demanded.

**Protective League Letter**  
To this letter the Public School Protective League has received no reply, and it has sent out the following letter to its members:

"A movement has been commenced in San Francisco to weigh and measure children in the public schools in order to determine whether they are up to normal weight and size, and to ascertain whether they are properly fed and cared for. In connection with this examination, eyes, ears, mouth and throat are being inspected.

"Under the law of California, Section 1818A, a parent and guardian having control or charge of any child enrolled in the public schools may file annually with the principal of the school in which he is enrolled a statement in writing that he will not consent to the physical examination of his child, and therefore that such child shall be exempt from any physical examination.

"Because the San Francisco school authorities seem to be persistently ignoring the principle of the law regarding such exemption, we would advise parents to state in person to the principal in the school and the teacher of the particular class in which the child is enrolled, that they expect that the law will be obeyed and that they will insist upon exemption from weighing, measuring and any physical examination.

"Instances where school authorities have not complied with the law will, if reported to us, be properly investigated."

**Legal Limit Exceeded**  
Mr. Will Wood, state superintendent of public instruction, in a communication addressed to the Public School Protective League, states as follows:

"The matter of making a physical examination of children in the public schools is one to be seriously considered by the school authorities. Parents send their children to school to be educated and no regulation should be adopted except in strictly school matters, as it will cause parents to be reluctant to send their children to the public schools. Health supervision has been introduced during the recent year, and the Legislature, recognizing that the physical examination of children is a very delicate matter, and that examinations should be conducted only by persons thoroughly qualified, professionally, morally and otherwise, has prescribed certain definite qualifications.

He also says: "The law does not give the school board the power to force parents to have pupils treated. That is a matter for the parents to determine; also the school board is responsible for any malpractice, or mistreatment on the part of its employees doing health work."

Health centers have been established in this city where similar examinations of young children are being carried on under medical super-

vision. Here children are regularly registered and catalogued, and lectures are being given to mothers on the importance of health centers. Mothers are instructed in diseases of children. This clinic provides for the examination of children under six years of age.

## PROTEST AGAINST FLAG DICTATION

Bishop Manning of New York Says Soldiers Will Not Permit Ban on Allied Colors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—At the demand of a crowd on the way to view a Memorial Day parade two Canadian women took down the British colors which they had draped over the door of their home. An interesting feature of this incident is the report that a policeman informed one of the women that it was customary to fly the American flag on Memorial Day. Even when the British flag, after being taken down once, was put back with smaller American flags flanking it, the crowd, returning from the parade, demanded its removal, and the owner complied.

Bishop William T. Manning has voiced the protest of those who object to such dictation in these words, spoken before the American Legion: "I think it is time for a little plain speaking. I do not think we members of the Legion can allow any group or faction in this city, or anywhere in this land, to tell us that we may not carry or display the flags of those who stood with us in the great day of trial, who fought and died for our cause along with our sons and brothers in the world war.

"As Americans and as men we will continue to do honor to those who fought and fell in our cause and to the flags which they carried beside our own in the great battle for the right. We cannot permit anyone to tell us that we may not do this and as Americans and members of this Legion, I feel quite sure that you will not accept any such position.

"We think here this afternoon of that vast number of young men, the best and bravest of our race, not only in our own armies, but in the armies of France, of Great Britain, of Italy and our other allies, who gave their lives along with our own brothers that right and liberty might live."

**JAPANESE COME TO INVESTIGATE**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office  
SAN FRANCISCO, California—The Japanese situation in California will be investigated at first hand by members of the Japanese House of Representatives who have recently arrived from the Orient and are now touring California, and who later will leave for the east. The object of the mission is to learn the attitude of Americans toward Japan. The members of the commission are, Rokusaburo Nikanishi, chairman of the party, Kunimasa Hamada, Senepei Yajima, Hideo Higuchi, Yekichi Hilda, Shigeichi Nozoe, Naoto Kumagai, Yukimichi Takami, Takeo Tanaka, Secretary Tobet Nakamura and Assistant Secretary Shinzo Kawai. These men represent the different political parties of Japan. While in California the commission will visit especially the cities in this State whose localities have the largest Japanese population.

**Visit Only Semi-Official**  
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
HONOLULU, Hawaii—Nine members of the Japanese Diet passed through Honolulu on May 18 on a visit of friendship and observation which will carry them across the continent to New York and Washington, and across the Atlantic to London, and some of them around the world, back to Japan.

"Perhaps," said Takeo Tanaka, who acted as spokesman for the party, "our mission can best be summed up in a free translation of the Japanese proverb: 'What the eye sees, once is better than what the ear hears 100 times.'"

"Our visit," he continued, "is only semi-official. The government every year makes an appropriation of \$30,000 for such tours as this, but, though we travel at government expense and in the public interest, we do it as individuals, charged with no instructions and carrying no message. Observers on both sides of the Pacific seem to be drifting apart. Our points of difference seem to me the merest trifles, which to be dissipated need only the mutual understanding intelligent men are seeking and can expect to find."

## PUBLIC UTILITIES CREATE PROBLEMS

Issue of Relationship of Corporations to the Public and Commissions Finds Expression in Several Other of the States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—While the City of Boston is at work preparing its case against the electric light company for a reduction of rates, the public utilities question, particularly as it relates to lighting companies, has become an active issue in other states and communities. Rate changes, coming at a time of readjustment in costs and in the incomes of consumers, have been more closely scrutinized by the public, and have awakened wider interest in the question of what relation the consumer bears to the utility and to the official agencies created to deal with utilities.

In Boston the City Council appropriated \$50,000 to prepare a case against the Edison Electric Illuminating Company in the interest of cutting the city's lighting contract and aiding the consumers. Individual consumers also have been moved to ask rate reductions and a hearing will be given by the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission on June 15. Anticipating this hearing the commission has asked the utility company to submit a statement of the business of the company since its annual statement of June, 1920.

Public utility cases in other states have brought forward the question of the relative position of the Public Utilities Commissions. In New Hampshire the commission, acting on its own initiative, gave evidence of its power by ordering further reduction of an electric company's rates after the commission employed its own expert and does not have to await petition by the public.

Recent public utility activities in Rhode Island resulted in demonstrating the power of public sentiment in regulating utilities, and in exercising power both over the utility and the state commission. Announcement of an increased rate for gas in Providence came simultaneously with a decision from the Public Utilities Commission that an increase effective a year previously, and heard a year ago by the commission, was just. The tardy ruling of the commission, coupled with public protest at a raise in price, when other prices appear on a downward trend, and publicity, resulted in a decision by the company not to increase its rate. Public sentiment accomplished what the commission was believed to have been established to do.

In Massachusetts, the Public Utilities Commission is not permitted by law to take the initiative in cases affecting gas and electric light companies. The advisability of such a power, however, is productive of different views, it being held that the complicated and expensive machinery would be necessary; and against this is set the opinion that only a few significant facts and figures are all that is essential to warrant calling upon the company for an explanation. Past instances of utility corporations eating into their surpluses with the payment of excessive dividends, with the final result that they must come to the commission with a plea for rate increases, are cited as illustrating the possibilities of saving the public money by preventive measures or warnings. The request of the Massachusetts commission for extension of its initiative right to include lighting companies, however, was refused by the Legislature.

"A review of the experience of the past three difficult years," says the Massachusetts commission in its 1920 report after reviewing the unsettled situation in utilities resulting from war conditions, "convince the commission of the importance in the public interest of placing squarely upon the managements of these utilities the duty of establishing their own prices or rates, subject only to revision by this commission or such other public body as may exercise its functions.

Any other policy is sure to result in a divided responsibility and a spiritless management. The true function of the commission is that of a critic rather than of a manager."

This is the aim of the statute relative to rates filed by railroads, street railways and companies engaged in the transmission of intelligence by electricity. What is needed, in the commission's opinion, is not a requirement that all increases in prices shall be approved before going into effect, but provisions for notice of any proposed changes, and power given to the department to revise rates initiated by the company where justice to the pub-

lic so requires, and thus remove the inequalities between companies which conditions have created.

The feature in the local situation, which, it is felt, may find crystallization at the public hearing, is the fact that competition, as a regulator of prices charged by public utilities having practically vanished, precipitates the question of control. It is felt that legislation or a changed attitude may be necessary to direct the commission so that it maintains a fine balance of justice yet acts in its capacity of protecting the public's interests.

The issue is not a new one, nor is the point of view. In an article written in January, 1911, two years previous to the consolidation of several commissions controlling public utilities under the Public Utilities Commission, wrote that "the concentration of our public service corporations into single units of great size and immense power and wealth can be endured only on condition that the forces of popular government are kept strong and efficient enough to deal with and really control the new aggregations."

**COLLEGE COURSE IN ORIENTAL COMMERCE**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—American business expansion across the Pacific during the war and realization of the importance of insuring the success of American business and diplomacy in that part of the world are signaled by the decision of New York University to establish a division of oriental commerce and politics as part of its school of commerce work at its Wall Street center.

The university recognizes the great importance of the east in world trade and politics and plans to make this division deal with all Asia and the Pacific east from Egypt and the Near East through India, the East Indies, China and Japan, to Asiatic Russia.

The university believes that American business is revealing as a fundamental weakness its lack of trained intelligence, and that the United States has had too few business ambassadors to the Orient representing the finest traditions of American enterprises.

The new work is established on the conviction that foreign trade is foreign service demanding training and ideals. It will train students for governmental as well as business places in the east and it will try to bring into America's center of finance and trade a comprehensive survey of the factors entering into the new economic statesmanship needed in the United States.

**WHISKY MOTION CONTINUED**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
GREENSBORO, North Carolina—A motion made in United States District Court here by S. J. Durham, District Attorney, that Judge James E. Boyd reverse his decision of last December that 103 whisky cases be thrown out of court, was not granted. The motion, however, was continued by Judge Boyd. The ruling to which the District Attorney took exception was that the Volstead Prohibition Enforcement Act automatically repeals the old internal revenue law and that, therefore, persons charged with violation of the old law cannot be tried.

**FEW BASEBALL GAMES**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
PORTLAND, Maine—Because of a law passed in the last session of the State Legislature, prohibiting on Memorial Day all outdoor amusements at which an admission is charged or a collection taken, but few baseball games were played in the State on May 30.

## MEXICAN BILL TO BAR OUT MECHANICS

In Order to Provide Employment for Natives, President Obregon Offers Congress a Measure Restricting Immigration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—In an effort to prevent the entry into Mexico of foreign workmen, especially mechanics, to the detriment of native workers, President Alvaro Obregon, according to the "Diario Oficial," has sent to the federal congress a bill restricting the immigration of all such persons, of whatever nationality, and leaving the decision in such restriction to the officials at the head of the federal bureau of immigration.

President Obregon, in explanation of his motives in presenting the bill, says that all the work available in Mexico is needed by the natives of Mexico, and by those who, in periods of revolutionary troubles, fled to other countries and are now returning to their homes. "The government," said the president, "is spending hundreds of thousands of pesos in repatriating these fugitives from conditions over which they had no control and of which they were not the cause. It is necessary for them to have work that they may live and not become burdens on the community when they have been returned to their former homes in Mexico. If foreign labor is allowed to come into this country freely, it will consume at least a part of the employment which otherwise would be taken by natives, and we, as loyal Mexicans, cannot allow this to come about.

"There is no desire on the part of the Mexican Government to bar out the responsible citizens of other countries, or to limit the friendly relations in regard to immigration and emigration which we now maintain with all of these other nations, but it is only reasonable and just, in view of the present conditions of labor and employment within our own borders, that we provide work for our own people before we offer it to nationals of other countries."

**MOSCOW AFFILIATION REJECTED**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
LONDON, New Jersey—A resolution advocating affiliation with the Communist International, without reservations, was emphatically rejected by the New Jersey Socialist convention here. A resolution endorsing the Workers International Industrial Union was rejected on the ground that it would seem to slight other industrial unions. One delegate said that industrial unionism was growing out of craft unionism, and that its growth could not be forced by organizing unions to smash those now in existence.

**BUILDING TRADES INQUIRY**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—The building trades department of the American Federation of Labor has notified the Central Trades and Labor Council that it has no right to carry on the proposed investigation of the organization and composition of the Building Trades Council of New York, of which Robert P. Brindell was the head, as the right to make such an investigation is vested in the department itself.

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## TETUAN, A CITY OF TWO CIVILIZATIONS

Moroccan City, as "the Spanish Fez," Knows One Mode of Living Nearly Extinct, Another Rising in a Renaissance

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TETUAN, Morocco (Spanish Zone) —At Tetuan you are witnesses in these moments of the sharp clash of two civilizations, one nearly extinct, the other, as one would say, rising in a renaissance as nowhere else in quite the same way, in Morocco or indeed in any other part of northern Africa. Only at Marrakesh or Fez in the French zone of this Morocco which is being transferred from the strange, mysterious eastern way of Islam to all the bustle and open modernity of struggling, advancing Europeanism, is the spectacle as interesting, or more so—if it is more so.

Tetuan is the Spanish Fez, and, despite the Spaniards and all their certainly remarkable works, it is as yet unspoiled as those with a sympathetic affection for what is old and picturesque and in many senses good, would say. It is also away from the tourist track; no traveling or transport companies are now exploiting it as in every part of the other zone on the southern border. Tetuan for the present and for some time longer is here for business only, stern, hard, pushful business, in which the Moors and the Spaniards are working well together, though each of them here lead their lives very much apart.

### Bored in

The city of the Moors, boxed and walled compactly in, is quite complete and exclusive of itself. It is entered by its gates alone and there are few marks of Europe within, while the streets of Moorish bakkals or souks (shops) are quaint and prettier in their way, neater one would think, than anything else in what one may still describe as the dominions of the Sultan—ironically, alas!

Moorish pride asserts itself in perfection in Tetuan; the delightful, squatted gentlemen, presiding so tranquilly in their bakkals, have a Tetuan dignity all of their very own. Their bakkals seem a little smaller than those of other Moroccan cities; they do not appear to have a cubic measurement of more than some seven feet each way, or at most an extra foot. But the wonders in pretty goods that they contain all so carefully and compactly arranged!

These bakkals, little shuttered cupboards opening some two feet up from the cobbled street, are just dolls' houses as one might present them in a fancy-dress play; compared with them those of Tangier, spoiled by the triple influences of tourists, hunger and more commercial contact with Europe, and international control, are poor and coarse and very big. The city, the streets, and the bakkals of Tetuan are for the Moors; few others intrude among them. Sometimes Spanish soldiers are seen lounging through and once, but only once, he who writes observed a Spanish soldier with his rifle standing at ease on guard at the entrance to an alley.

### Strictly Respectful

It was such a rarity that one experienced some shock of surprise on witnessing it, wondering a moment later why this man was there. And in all this there is a truth and a system displayed, and it is that the Spaniards, with all their traditional manner, are as strictly respectful as they can be of the Moors and all that pertains to them. The French idea is to blend so far as can be done; the Spanish appears to be to allow the Moors to preserve all that is theirs for themselves alone so far as it is possible and as long as it is possible. Some might think that in the way of paying off old scores, as it were, Spain would now grasp the land of the Moors with a rough and breakish hand; but after all that is not the Spanish way.

But outside of those Moorish walls, and right up to them, the scene and the life are very different things. Here in all parts are big new public buildings, new streets, new hotels, new clubs, new schools, an expansive barracks, and down the hillside, on the level of the plain, are the long impressive buildings of the railway station, gleaming white like most else, and from them come the sound of the shrill whistle of the engine while, nearer, is heard all the day the steady drone of circular saws in a modern workshop.

### A City of Doll's Houses

A city of doll's houses we called the Tetuan of the Moors, and yet there is no better little community, a veritable hive of bees it is, and outside, among the Spaniards, there is an intense activity of another kind, fresh, vigorous and hopeful, and the two are the strange complements of each other. And as the locomotives down below make a whistle, and as the automobiles go rattling through the streets, and as the Spanish buglers blow their blasts, and as the rougher Arabs out here fling their guttural shrieks at each other one may see the white flag flutter down from its staff on the tower of one of the several mosques within the walls and the solemn figure appears to chant the muezzin calling the faithful to their prayers.

Here in Tetuan we rise with the sun and by 8 or 9 o'clock develop a swift activity. The wheel of life and action runs at a good speed for most of the day, and the afternoon siesta is as a system discarded. And then Tetuan goes to bed again at a reasonably early hour, all things considered. There is little business in these parts and there are no mendicants save such as are of Arabian or Berber origin.

Seeking for reasons, one perceives that the atmosphere here, for all the dust with which it is laden, and for all

its heat, is keener, more sharpening than the soft languid air in which we dream in Andalusia over the straits. To some perceptions it seems that Tetuan is specially advantaged in this respect, and this may be a point for her future gain. Then there is the fact that here the working Spaniards are detached from Spanish system and tradition. They may not know it but they are; one perceives evidence of this circumstance in every direction. Adventure, with its extra spices of competition and golden hopes, stirs the people as they are not stirred at home in Spain; watching them, considering them, a sort of fancy steals upon one's thought of Spaniards of the long ago who sailed the farther seas and started activity in a new and virgin land. There are adaptations for time and circumstance; there are modifications for modern manners, but yet at bottom it is something of the same thing again. Also, and not the least of the potent influences now at work, there is the restless, ambitious effort of General Damaso Berenguer, the High Commissioner, pervading this new atmosphere. It has not pervaded it for long yet, but indeed it has made a difference.

So among many other items of contrast and concentration, we have these early morning blasts of bugles through the new streets of Tetuan, a sign that there is a stranger in the land and that there also still is war. Some time before 7 o'clock in the morning a column of infantry leaves the barracks which are adjacent to the Plaza de Espana, which is the center of the Spanish or outside town, and marches along four abreast to the waste land which is the country people's zoo for training and exercise. There are about five hundred of these Spanish soldiers at a time—quite Spanish, but not, one thinks, the best specimens of their kind in appearance. They march up the slope and round the corner of the grand new schools and along the new Spanish street which is called the street of Mohammed Ben el Arbi Torres, at the end of which is the new hotel with the name of the reigning king of Spain.

### Good Bearing of Soldiers

If one pays no compliments to their looks it may at least be said that these soldiers are a certain testimonial to their preceptors, for they have a good march and bearing and are good at their drills. And all along from the barracks and down the street of Mohammed Ben el Arbi Torres, and most especially past the Hotel Alfonso Trece, which is adjacent to the zoo, the eight buglers who are at the head of the column blow with a marvelous power. One hears no such bugling done in Spain. It is due to all those quickening influences in this new-land, or does our Spanish bugler in full activity so early every day take a certain naughty pleasure in thus stirring up the whole of Tetuan so much business?

Being near the end of the march, the blasting by the bugles is here intensified, and it seems their stretched skins must crack. It matters nothing to the buglers and the drummers that in his bed in the hotel there still reclines a governmental dignitary, really a ministerial magnate, just come for some investigation from Madrid, or a foreign critic who, for all they know, might be prejudiced by such procedure, and other persons of a varying account. Blast and rattle, and rattle and blast; these are Berenguer's men. Out of comes Tetuan, all the lot of it. Not a man is left between the sheets. In half an hour, when Madrid is still in full slumber, London scarcely astir, and New York little farther than the lacing of its boots, Tetuan is intensely alive.

And at the hour complete the soldiers have done their drilling on the zoo, and as they march away, three days a week, the country Moors and Berbers streaming over the hills from their huts far away—often on the march all night they have been—pour into the zoo and establish their market in all kinds of simple but very essential produce.

### ABBEY THEATER KEPT OUT OF DIFFICULTIES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The many lovers of the Abbey Theater, Dublin, were seriously apprehensive of late that after all its brave struggles it has made to carry on since its inception in 1904, it would at last have to succumb to curfew. Up to the enforcement of curfew in Dublin over a year ago, the Abbey was paying its way, but during the year gone by it has lost over £1000 and the announcement was reluctantly made by the management that it would have to close unless it received immediate outside support. A matinee generously organized at the Ambassador's Theater, London, realized a goodly sum, and since then additional contributions have been received, so that there is now definite hope that what is really one of the most important theaters in the world will survive the storm.

To the "Little Abbey," the world owes the discovery of the dramatic gifts of Synge, Lady Gregory, Padraic Colum, T. C. Murray, St. John Irvine and many others; and the evolution of a school of natural acting distinguished by such artists as Sara Allgood, Maire O'Neill, Arthur Sinclair, Fred O'Donovan and J. M. Kerrigan. These players have appeared in all the English-speaking countries of the world and every art theater in Europe has produced its plays.

The closing of the Abbey would mean a distinct loss to the whole art of the theater. Among other famous men and women who have been connected with the theater are W. B. Yeats, who founded it, Brinsley McNamara and countless others of note. It may be called a national theater since it usually produces only Irish plays or plays by Irish writers, and it is the only one of its kind in Ireland.

## MRS. LLOYD GEORGE AIDING TEMPERANCE

With Lady Astor, Mrs. Lloyd George Speaks at Meeting of Protest Against British Official Attitude on Liquor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Fresh from her triumph in the House of Commons a few hours earlier, when the brewers' bill was withdrawn, Viscountess Astor received an ovation, the audience rising and waving, when she rose to address the mass meeting held in Westminster Central Hall on April 22, to bring pressure to bear upon the government to redeem its oft-repeated promise of temperance legislation. Since the war, it has been more difficult than it used to be to organize successful public demonstrations for great moral causes; the crowded state of the hall and the enthusiasm displayed were evidence of the volume and intensity of feeling and resolute determination of opponents of the drink trade.

"This is Lady Astor's day," exclaimed T. W. Wintingham. He said she had done more than any other member to defeat the brewers' bill, not only by her brilliant and moving speech in the House but by persistent lobbying. The speakers at Central Hall included Mrs. Lloyd George, the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, the Bishop of Croydon, and five members of Parliament; and by common consent Lady Astor's was the speech of the evening. She confessed she was pleased with the afternoon debate in the House of Commons, because the brewers expected to get their bill through, and then did not dare to press it to a division. The drink question, she said, would not be settled by any government, it would have to be taken in hand by the people. The trade had taken fright because the nation was taking more and more interest in the subject.

### Political Expediency

Having quoted an utterance of Mr. Lloyd George about drink establishing political supremacy in England, Lady Astor added: "My word to the Prime Minister is, that if he shuns this question he will bring humiliation and disaster to his party. . . . We have got to attack this problem by education, by persuasion, by prayer. We must show people that we don't want to make them miserable, but happier. A man who will not give up liquor for his own sake may do it for his children. The churches have not done their duty in this matter. The women's vote is needed here. The brewers are organizing against women, e. g., they are subtly trying to get rid of women police, because they know they may fool the men about drink but they can't fool the women, for they know only too well what it means. We should take a hint from America."

A prominent American business man, Lady Astor said, had told her that he worked and voted against prohibition, but now, if he wished harm to England he would encourage it to go on drinking. The British people ought to know the enormous benefits prohibition had brought America and not believe the extraordinary stories about it printed in certain papers. She advised them not to force prohibition, but to proceed step by step, as the United States did, until the people were ready for total prohibition.

### Women's Representative

Lady Astor had concluded her House of Commons speech by quoting Galatians vi, 2, and in the Central Hall, before sitting down, she read from a pocket Bible, amid a tense silence, Galatians v, 19-23. When she resumed her seat the applause was so prolonged that she had to rise and bow. Her advocacy is so effective because, as P. Wilson Raffan remarked, she speaks for wives and mothers who cannot speak for themselves. And the same is true of Mrs. Lloyd George, who delivered a brief, impressive speech and departed before Lady Astor's arrival. In view of the fact that the main object of the meeting was to protest against the policy for which her husband, as Premier, was held responsible, it was courageous of her to keep her appointment and utter a few sentences whose implication, guarded as was her language, was unmistakable.

Mrs. Lloyd George said she came to show her sympathy with the temperance cause. She knew no work so difficult and discouraging, drinking habits being so deeply rooted and vested interests so strongly entrenched. But there was ground for encouragement. Great social experiments had shown the value of sobriety. In former days at the seaside she used to watch the rising tide, which took a long time to reach all the little corners on the beach but did reach them in the end. So "results in other countries" helped the belief that some day the anti-drink tide would reach Britain. America had become dry, and British people must work on the same lines, and make their cause a great success.

During the proceedings there were frequent references to prohibition, and they were invariably applauded. "Let us have prohibition!" a workman's voice exclaimed during one speech, and there were other similar interjections.

### Premier Again Quoted

The Bishop of Croydon very effectively quoted certain of Mr. Lloyd George's utterances. In the early days of the war he had said that Britain was fighting three great enemies, Germany, Austria, and drink. Germany and Austria were politically prostrate; was it so with drink? The second utterance was to the effect that to have prohibition "pre-arranged" in the matter of liquor-selling would be little short of a national catastrophe. Yet Britain was slipping back to those conditions; one restriction after another was being relaxed or removed. He deplored the government's apparent hesitancy and timidity.

When Mr. Raffan recalled the government's reiterated but broken promises to give effect to legislation to the experience gained through liquor control during and since the war, there were cries of "Shame! shame!" "Turn them out!" The government pleaded that there was no time in the present session: how could parliamentary time be better utilized than in stemming the tide of this great evil which ruined homes and impaired national efficiency in this hour of crisis? Temperance reformers were twitted with disagreement, but all the great anti-drink organizations throughout the country were united on the following program:

- (1) Local option for England and Wales;
- (2) maintenance of the most beneficial of the Liquor Control Board's regulations, particularly those relating to hours of sale;
- (3) that all such regulations shall continue to apply also to clubs;
- (4) no sale of intoxicating liquors to persons under 18 years of age.

Those four points constituted the united temperance platform. He moved a resolution demanding as a minimum that the bill announced in the King's speech at the opening of Parliament shall be introduced and include these provisions. The resolution was carried with great enthusiasm, the few hands held up against it only serving to emphasize the practical unanimity of the meeting.

## CIRCLES THAT WANT A HAPSBURG KING

Besides Magyar Clergy and Aristocracy a Group Regards De-throning of Former King as Revolutionary Movement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Hungary.—The unexpected return of Charles of Hapsburg a little while back came with as great a surprise to the Hungarian people as it did to the foreign people, for it can really only be considered as a boyish escapade. The Hungarian people did not even dream of such a near attempt to restoration because the statute of 1920 relating to the constitutional solution of the king question handed over the arrangement of this problem to the sovereign rights and the special task of the National Assembly.

There are, however, certain circles in Hungary who even now during the interregnum are still dreaming of a Hapsburg king. Three such powerfully interested circles—the Roman Catholic hierarchy and higher clergy, who idolize the historical support of Roman Catholicism in the Hapsburgs; the aristocratic, who are bound to the family of the dynasty by the ties of gratitude and loyalty by inheritance; and also the circles of the higher officers who honor in this militarily inclined dynasty the deposit of all great military traditions. Finally there exists a narrower and distinguished group who, taking their stand on the ground of continuity of right, regard the de-throning of a revolutionary movement and as such refuse it merely out of pure esteem for their law.

### Great Bulk Indifferent

These circles keep the question of the restoration of the monarch ever on the surface, and very often with most provoking impatience. The great bulk of the Hungarian people, however, including the middle and intelligent classes, are so indifferent to the fate of the dynasty that they almost enjoy the standstill which has taken place in the Hapsburg rule, which is a feature of national independence which they have acquired through the tragedy of the Treaty of Trianon.

On the collapse of the monarchy in 1918, Hungary generally gave way to despair like a gigantic Niobe. It deplored its thousand-year old country torn in pieces, the looting off of its great boughs and the destruction of its rich foliage on the tree of culture, the cutting off of millions of its sons who were united to other countries and placed under foreign sway. Thus there spread over the nation the hopelessness and despair of almost complete national ruin.

### METHODISTS OPPOSE LIQUOR IN VICTORIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia.—An arraignment of the policy being devised for the government control and sale of liquor in this Province was made by J. N. Harvey, president of the Lay Association of the British Columbia Methodist Conference during its sessions here.

"Some months ago," said Mr. Harvey, "the people of this Province by a large majority placed themselves in the hands of the government, turning down the so-called Prohibition Act, because of its non-enforcement, and asking the government to bring in a moderation act. Instead of the government carrying out what we believe was the intention of the people as expressed at the polls, they have brought in a bill which places the entire population of British Columbia in the liquor business for gain. Recent interviews with the newly appointed commission would indicate it is its intention to secure every dollar possible out of the sale of intoxicating liquors, and in its desire for revenue it has decided to open liquor stores in quarters of the cities set aside for those who come to this recognized Christian country from so-called pagan lands and where no bars were permitted under the old license system."

### BENGAL POLICE GRANT OPPOSED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India.—Reference has already been made to a large grant for the Bengal police, which was ruthlessly excised by the Legislative Council in excess of its powers. Subsequently expressions of regret were made by elected members of all shades of opinion, and the grant is once again being introduced. Despite this, a number of amendments have been tabled advocating small reductions and two again advocate total rejection.

## CIRCLES THAT WANT A HAPSBURG KING

Besides Magyar Clergy and Aristocracy a Group Regards De-throning of Former King as Revolutionary Movement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Hungary.—The unexpected return of Charles of Hapsburg a little while back came with as great a surprise to the Hungarian people as it did to the foreign people, for it can really only be considered as a boyish escapade. The Hungarian people did not even dream of such a near attempt to restoration because the statute of 1920 relating to the constitutional solution of the king question handed over the arrangement of this problem to the sovereign rights and the special task of the National Assembly.

There are, however, certain circles in Hungary who even now during the interregnum are still dreaming of a Hapsburg king. Three such powerfully interested circles—the Roman Catholic hierarchy and higher clergy, who idolize the historical support of Roman Catholicism in the Hapsburgs; the aristocratic, who are bound to the family of the dynasty by the ties of gratitude and loyalty by inheritance; and also the circles of the higher officers who honor in this militarily inclined dynasty the deposit of all great military traditions. Finally there exists a narrower and distinguished group who, taking their stand on the ground of continuity of right, regard the de-throning of a revolutionary movement and as such refuse it merely out of pure esteem for their law.

### Great Bulk Indifferent

These circles keep the question of the restoration of the monarch ever on the surface, and very often with most provoking impatience. The great bulk of the Hungarian people, however, including the middle and intelligent classes, are so indifferent to the fate of the dynasty that they almost enjoy the standstill which has taken place in the Hapsburg rule, which is a feature of national independence which they have acquired through the tragedy of the Treaty of Trianon.

On the collapse of the monarchy in 1918, Hungary generally gave way to despair like a gigantic Niobe. It deplored its thousand-year old country torn in pieces, the looting off of its great boughs and the destruction of its rich foliage on the tree of culture, the cutting off of millions of its sons who were united to other countries and placed under foreign sway. Thus there spread over the nation the hopelessness and despair of almost complete national ruin.

### A Magyar Joy

There penetrated in time, however, a small ray of ease. The people themselves spoke nothing about this; they did not analyze it; they did not go into details about it, but each carried it within himself as a mournful satisfaction, as a tragical hope. This solitary and timid Magyar joy was the devastation of Austria and the fall of the Hapsburg dynasty. The Hungarian people saw the fulfillment of the prophecy of Petöfi, the Hungarian poet, who wrote in 1848:

"As Jerusalem was devastated stone after stone  
So then too Austria will be devastated.  
Thy emperors will be fugitives."

What, it may be asked, is the cause of the Hungarian antipathy toward the

Hapsburgs, a family whose members have worn on their brows for 400 years the most sacred symbol of the Hungarian nation—the holy crown of St. Stephen? What is the reason for the fact that the most earnest ranks of the loyal and monarchically inclined Hungarians breathed freely when they suddenly found the throne vacant as a grand finale to the great world war?

To this question, rigid historical facts make reply. The Hapsburgs, beginning with Ferdinand I, who became king of half of Hungary in 1526, down to Charles IV, remained Viennese Germans in language, in feeling, as well as in their political character, to the very last moment. They did not learn the beautiful Hungarian tongue, they did not live in Hungary, they did not seek out any connection with Hungarian culture, and not only did they not seek, but three Hapsburg rulers—Rudolf, Maria Theresa, and Joseph—directed their utmost aims of rule toward the complete Germanization of the country. Though they were themselves crowned as rulers of Hungary—with one exception Joseph II—still they did not carry into effect the legal consequences of coronation, and in fact they reigned over Hungary not according to her own prescribed constitution, as an independent state, but as a portion of Austria degraded to the rank of a province.

This was the intention and leading policy of the 400-year reign of the Hapsburg family, from whose rigidness, only through the constant national reaction, they relaxed more or less, but the joined-monarchy policy with Vienna as its center they would never really give up. Therefore, the history of the last 400 years of the Hungarians is properly the story of the unfolded bitter national self-defense against the stubborn idiosyncrasy of the Hapsburgs, at one time attacked by force of arms, and at another time opposed by obstinate passive resistance.

## HIGH PRICES STILL PREVAIL IN POLAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Poland.—Although the peace treaty between Russia and Poland has been concluded, the hoped-for improvement in economic conditions has not yet taken place. The dearth of articles of first necessity still continues. This is owing not only to the scarcity of flour in the first instance and other raw materials generally, but because of the low currency which makes the buying of foodstuffs from abroad almost impossible. The rations of controlled bread are nominally three pounds (Polish) a head for 10 days, but in actual fact even this small dole is not always obtained. Uncontrolled bread costs for the very coarsest rye at least 40 marks a pound, while wheat bread varies from 55 to 60 marks a pound. Bread is the dearest article of food, but other ones do not remain far behind. Only eggs have slightly fallen in price.

Warsaw is the worst off; in the smaller towns and especially in the country matters are distinctly better. The ministry for food has lately instituted new measures and regulations which only add to the difficulties of the harassed housekeeper. For instance, a regulation is now in force forbidding the sale of hams, whilst the sale of sausages is allowed. Nobody understands the reason or logic of this prohibition.

It is understood that the Minister for Food has put forward a suggestion that the corn trade should be freed from control. Many think that this would bring prices down as the competition thence arising would force

the peasants and landowners to lower their excessive demands. Others again argue, that in the case of free trade, the poorest classes would be deprived of even that little which they now have.

As soon as the treaty is ratified with Russia, the way will be open for a commercial agreement with the Soviet Republic, and it is supposed that mutual benefits will derive from this for both countries. Another important factor will be the final decision in the Upper Silesian question. Also there is no doubt that a satisfactory agreement regarding the relations between Lithuania and Poland would react favorably on economical conditions.

The early summer months before the new harvest are the most trying in a country so largely agricultural as is Poland. A slight improvement has been marked on the exchange, the Polish mark showing an upward tendency. If the Upper Silesian question is decided favorably for Poland, and there are strong reasons for supposing that such will be the case, the Polish currency will of course continue to rise and then the much desired fall in prices would necessarily follow.

## ORIENTAL PROBLEM IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia.—The farmers of British Columbia are urging that some one who is conversant with what they describe as the oriental menace in this Province should attend the Imperial Conference in London, so that their case may be laid before that body before any decision is reached about a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. The secretary of the advisory board of the British Columbia Farmers Institutes has written to Dr. S. F. Tolmie, federal Minister of Agriculture, stating their case and urging him to appear in person before the Imperial Conference. Strong protest has been lodged against oriental competition in agriculture in the Province.



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BUILDING RAILWAYS  
ACROSS AUSTRALIA

The North to South Line, However, Is Still a Dream, as There Are 850 Miles of Track to Be Constructed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ADELAIDE, South Australia.—For many years it was the dream of Australians for their continent to be traversed, east and west, north and south, by railways. The east and west transcontinental line is now an accomplished fact, and this has made it possible to travel by train from Queensland in the northeast to the far-away western extremity of Australia. The north to south line is still a dream, however, though a line runs south from Darwin to Katherine, a distance of 300 miles, and north from Adelaide to Oodnadatta, 638 miles, leaving a huge gap of 850 miles of track to be constructed.

When the Commonwealth took over from the State of South Australia the Northern Territory, provision was made by a clause in the Northern Territory Acceptance Act for the construction by the Commonwealth of a transcontinental line from Adelaide to the north. The federal authorities are thus saddled with the responsibility for building a direct south to north railway, and the cost under present-day conditions will be very heavy. The proposed line, which has already been surveyed, has been the subject of much criticism on the part of all the states other than South Australia, which would be materially benefited by the construction, the arguments against which are based on the desert nature of the country which the new line would traverse. The advocates of the railway answer that with the railway would come civilization and the consequent cultivation of many thousands of square miles of territory which is at present nonproductive.

## An Alternative Line

The alternative line to the direct route would run as a continuation of the New South Wales railways from Burke, through North Queensland, across the Northern Territory to Port Darwin or Port Essington. Of this suggested route the country from the southeast as far as Camooweal, on the border of Queensland and the Territory, is well known, and it is claimed that for the whole distance, 2300 miles from Sydney to Port Essington, the country is good grazing or agricultural land, with an adequate rainfall and a good climate. It is further claimed, therefore, that this great stretch of country is habitable by white men. In view of the White Australia policy, this last point is of exceeding importance. For knowledge of the land beyond Camooweal, reliance must be placed on the reports of the famous Australian explorer, Mr. Leichhardt, who described the country in 1845. He said that it was a land of rivers and running streams, beautiful vegetation, and picturesque lagoons inhabited by many thousands of water-fowl.

Mr. A. Meston, an Australian writer, said that a railway across Queensland to Essington, besides passing all the way through beautiful and picturesque country, splendidly watered and suitable for settlement, would command the whole of Arnhem Land, which, on the outer coast, from the northwest corner of the Gulf, is serrated with many bays and harbors, and bordered by many islands away west to Raffles Bay and Croker's Island, near Port Essington. There are also several rivers and many creeks on that remarkable area, which is probably the least known part of Australia today.

## A Bitter Controversy

The controversy in regard to the route for the Northern Territory Railway has engendered a bitter spirit among some of the adherents of the Queensland line, and Adelaide has come in for scathing criticism. Herebefore this peaceful and picturesque city, nestling on the plains at the foot of the beautiful Mt. Lofty ranges, has had a reputation for "churches and culture," and has been considered a restful place for those seeking a temporary change from the busy political and commercial centers of Melbourne and Sydney. Now, however, things have changed, and Adelaide has been painted in lurid colors by what has been called the "Eastern School."

Mr. Meston's comments on South Australia in regard to the railway are piquant. He wrote: "How came South Australia indolently to grow into being the greatest vampire state of Australia; the octopus whose tentacles are reaching far out into other states, east, west, and north, grasping with great tenacity at all sources likely to confer glory on Adelaide politicians, and profitable increase of trade to Adelaide merchants? How came Adelaide politicians to exercise so much influence in the balance of power? Were they like Milton's Satan, 'by merit raised to that bad eminence,' or what was it they threw into the scale? Politicians of other states would do well to curb certain aspirations of South Australia, and if the Commonwealth Parliament ever sanctions the construction of that railway north from Oodnadatta, it will certainly richly merit and surely receive the censure of all Australia outside Adelaide."

## Why Development Is Retarded

The answer to all this is that the federal authorities are bound, sooner or later, to proceed with the construction of the north to south railway by the direct route to Adelaide, by virtue of their agreement with the South Australian Government when the Northern Territory was ceded by the latter to the Commonwealth. The only avenue of release would be by way of a further agreement with the

State sanctioning the deviation of the line from the prescribed route. In any case, the matter has indefinitely been shelved, and so long as railway communication between the far north and the states of the Commonwealth is delayed, so long will the development of the Northern Territory be retarded. This development is not a state, but is essentially a federal matter, of the highest importance. Until the Territory is adequately occupied by white men, the White Australia policy is but a scrap of paper, to be torn up at will by the colored races.

Reverting to the northern terminal of the railway, it may be stated that the claims of Port Essington are very great, as its advantages over Port Darwin as a harbor are evident. In 1818 Port Essington was surveyed by Captain King, who was much impressed by the facilities it offered. In fact, so enthusiastic was he, that he referred to the port as "the finest harbor in the world, Port Jackson (Sydney) not excepted."

It will be interesting to watch the situation and to see whether the "direct" or "indirect" advocates will be successful.

AUSTRALIAN PRIEST'S  
SPEECH DENOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office  
SYDNEY, New South Wales.—By deliberately repeating the advice of a Labor extremist, that starving men should take what they needed, Father M. J. O'Reilly surprised the annual meeting of the Workers Educational Association, and caused bitter criticism subsequently. In view of the organized efforts of the Roman Catholic Church to gain control of the Labor Party, the speech is looked upon in some quarters as propaganda.

Declaring that the present social constitution is unsocial, Father O'Reilly said that a little while ago, for instance, men in Sydney were crowding through the streets looking for the work they could not get. "It was stated then—and pointed upon by the capitalist press as the advice of an extremist—that Mr. Brookfield said: 'If it comes to a question of your starving, well, go and take it.' Deliberately and formally on behalf of the religious organization to which I belong I would repeat that advice. When a man sees his wife and children starving he has a right to get food, and if in his desperation he is compelled to take it without sanction of law, then the government of the day is bound to pay for it. To tell a man that he is bound to starve in the midst of abundance is a travesty upon the government."

"If I feel I have to say that the present capitalist constitution of society has to be sent by the board. Should the time come when decent living can no longer be guaranteed to the worker then it would be better that the whole social fabric should perish rather than continue to be supported by inequities repugnant to every concept of human liberty. There is no such thing as absolute ownership, and it is upon the principle of there being only stewardship that the big estates of New South Wales should be broken up."

Among the replies made to Father O'Reilly was one by J. A. Murdoch, president of the Master Retailers Association, who said: "One does not require a vivid imagination to picture the state of society if wholesale stealing is to be the means by which we are to solve our problems of unemployment. Presumably those in need would take from their neighbor or anyone else, and that, combined with a general destruction of the present social system, is urged as the road to prosperity, contentment and the uplifting of society. . . . Such a disaster to the community must have a disastrous effect on the moral outlook of the people."

Mr. Murdoch pointed to the grim example of Russia, and to Mr. Lenin's recognition that the dictatorship of the proletariat had proved a disastrous failure. The unemployment in Sydney was due largely to the cessation of government public works, not to private enterprise.

PROGRAM FOR ROSE  
SHOW AT PORTLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office  
PORTLAND, Oregon.—The annual rose festival, which will be given here June 8 and 10, is expected to bring many visitors to Portland. The park blocks of the city are already being turned into bowers of beauty, where will be exhibited the city's choicest blooms. The floral parade, with many automobiles bedecked with roses and flowers, is expected to be the largest ever held in this city. More than \$3000 in cash prizes will be awarded the prize winning floats. A prize of \$500 will be given for the most artistic entry.

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JOSEPH CAILLAUX  
RUSHES INTO PRINT

Banished French Statesman Surveys the Economic Field, Promising a Practical Solution

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France.—Joseph Caillaux, the former Minister who was tried and condemned by the High Court of the Senate, is regarded by many people in France as the greatest financial expert in the country. Whether this view is correct or not, the legend that he is a financial genius shows signs of developing. This is a point to be carefully noted for two reasons. One is that the financial condition of France is such that responsible ministers have expressed grave anxiety. The other is that Joseph Caillaux is condemned by the sentence of the High Court to take no part in politics. He is stripped of his civil rights, and may not even reside at Paris for a period of 10 years.

It is extremely improbable that there will ever be a demand for the services of Mr. Caillaux, and the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Paris has been expressing certain opinions that have been expressed by all kinds of people on the Left—including even the Communists—respecting the financial ability of this disgraced politician. It is, however, a fact of some interest that Mr. Caillaux begins actively to propagate his ideas and has started a series of articles in one of the most important weekly papers, the "Progrès Civique."

## An Economic Survey

He professes that in no sense has he political ambitions or is playing a political game. He surveys the economic field in a purely objective manner.

He remarks that in the days of the Consulate the total debt of civilized states was not greater than 15,000,000,000 francs. At the time of the Congress of Vienna the debt had mounted to 35,000,000,000. At the Crimean War it was raised to 41,000,000,000. In 1875 it had reached 110,000,000,000. In 1914 it stood at 220,000,000,000.

Thus during the period of 1875 to 1914 the debt of the world had, in appearance at least, doubled. But this appearance is not the reality. During that space of time the industrial interests of the states had been, if not created, at any rate developed enormously. It is necessary to distinguish between those loans which were applied to the extension of State enterprise and those loans which were merely consumed and were unproductive.

Mr. Caillaux draws a distinction between what he calls "dead-weight debts" and those which are represented by realizable assets. It is hardly fair to count those debts which correspond to capital of a private company, which are compensated by industrial revenues.

In France the dead-weight debt before the war amounted to 27,000,000,000 francs. This meant that 800,000,000 to 900,000,000 had to be furnished by France each year for the service of this debt. England had only about half this burden, while the burden of the United States and of Germany was insignificant.

## Present World Debt

There was, in short, an effective equality for the public debts were not so heavy as to produce serious disabilities for a country. There was financial equilibrium. But in 1921 the world debt has grown to 1,500,000,000,000 and it is unequally distributed. In a few years 1,300,000,000,000 francs have been added to the dead-weight debt of the world. These billions have been utilized to destroy, or have been spent in consumption.

In his opinion the consequence has never been clearly stated. That consequence is that the nations have to produce tremendously, merely for the service of their debt, and that the industry of certain countries (and notably France) is crushed under this immense loan.

French production, in short, will be charged annually with a levy of 12,000,000,000 to 15,000,000,000 francs to meet the demands of this additional debt of 300,000,000,000 while neighboring states only ask their citizens a few hundred millions for the service of these dead-weight debts. Thus France and in a lesser degree England have a terrible handicap in their competition with more fortunate countries.

Situation Unfair  
On the same continent, merely separated by a river or a chain of mountains, by a frontier which is often

arbitrary, two countries exist side by side, the production of one of which is relatively free, while the production of the other has to support a monstrous debt.

Such is the problem which Mr. Caillaux states with an exceptional clarity. If he demonstrates how unfair is this situation for France, he also shows that those countries which have no crushing debts cannot hope to escape. Harmony is destroyed. Equilibrium no longer exists. It is the direct economic interest of those countries which appear to be more fortunate to attempt to level out these huge discrepancies and to restore the old equilibrium.

Mr. Caillaux is to continue his study of world economic conditions and promises to suggest practical solutions.

TZECHS TO STEER  
CLEAR OF SHALLOWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia.—The political troubles from which the Austrian empire suffered for decades and which eventually brought about its downfall seem to have descended upon the new states which rose from its ruins. Even if matters in Tzecho-Slovakia do not go to such extremes as in Hungary there is enough, more than enough, to cause serious trouble and apprehension, and so far the powers that be have not succeeded in finding the much-needed solution.

The task of governing (in the right sense of the word) the heterogeneous and conflicting elements within its border has proved beyond the power of the new state which, otherwise, has been richly endowed in many ways. The Tzechs, who to begin with thought they could and tried to get the upper hand of—not to say coerce—the Germans and the Magyars, have found the task a fairly hopeless one, and Parliament seems quite unable to supply the solution of this very intricate and complicated problem.

Parliamentarism having failed, a "business government" has had the unenviable task conferred upon it of taking over the reins, but there is a lack of stability and the President does not view a general election, which might anyhow help to clear the situation, with any favor. Nor is a general election under the present condition of affairs very tempting, inasmuch as the extreme elements would be likely to strengthen their position and come more to the front. The moderates within the German section, who have hitherto acted in a thoroughly loyal manner, would no doubt be hard pressed by their Left wing, and the same would be sure to happen within the Social Democrats.

There are disintegrating forces at work in portions of the new state and endeavors in the direction of autonomy are noticeable both in Moravia and amongst the German portion of the people—endeavors which the government naturally must view with apprehension. Another difficulty prevails in the matter of religious divergences, inasmuch as the government strives to secure a certain independence from Rome, which policy is strongly opposed by the Roman Catholic portions of the population.

It will not be an easy matter to weld all these different nationalities into the semblance of one nation, yet this seems the only rational course, for makeshifts will not work in the long run and a system of oppressors and oppressed should be out of the question. The disturbed conditions in the surrounding countries are bound to enhance the difficulties of the Tzecho-Slovak Government, which in the meantime is trying to steer clear of the many shallows which threaten the safe navigation of the ship of the new state.

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WHAT THE 'JEWISH  
PERIL' AMOUNTS TO

Israel Zangwill Says Alleged Conspiracy to Dominate the World by Jews Non-Existent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The accusations that have been made in various countries against the Jewish race since the war, to the effect that there is a Jewish conspiracy about to dominate the world, as recently put forward in Henry Ford's newspaper, The Dearborn Independent, are another example of the tendency to make a whipping boy of the Jew whenever a world-making upheaval occurs to churn up public sentiment and thought. So says Mr. Israel Zangwill, the famous Jewish author, in conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on the subject of anti-Semitic publications. A summary of his views was cabled to this paper recently.

According to Mr. Zangwill, Mr. Ford's statements are a version of those that have previously been made in British newspapers of a certain color and tendency and are based in the last resort upon two notorious publications, "Jewry Ueber Alles" and "The Jewish Peril." The latter work, originally published in Russia in 1905 by Prof. Sergey Nilus, professes to set forth the proceedings, minutes, or protocols, of an alleged Sanhedrin, or meeting of the Learned Elders of Zion at Basel in 1897, and is an outline of policy said to be aimed at the conquering of the world by the Jew, not necessarily by military means, but by other more subtle and less open methods.

## No Sanhedrin

Mr. Zangwill was present at the Zionist Congress at Basel in 1897 and denies that to his knowledge anything was discussed with the secrecy that is alleged. He denies that there was a Sanhedrin, or a body whose proceedings and discussions the protocols of the Jewish peril are stated to represent. On the contrary, he states, the congress was purely open in character and its object, though admittedly one of propaganda, was connected with a legitimate cause, the achievement of a national home for the Jewish race where the persecuted Jewish elements in various countries could join together, enjoy political rights and live in the freedom and security that up to that time was denied to many of them.

Mr. Zangwill criticizes the book published by Professor Nilus, which, he maintains, asks the world to believe statements made on the foundation of certain proofs which are said to be so secret that they cannot be produced. The Jews take up the position that there are no such secret documents as are alleged, and it is for the anti-Semitic critics to produce such documents if they exist, says Mr. Zangwill. Moreover, the text of the book varies with the language in which it is printed, showing its dishonest purpose. In the English version there is no indication of England for drawing upon Jewish support in her so-called empire schemes, such as the acquisition of Palestine. In the German version of "the legend of the conquering Jew" as given in The Dearborn Independent, the reference to England is not omitted, and in that respect, in Mr. Zangwill's opinion, The Dearborn Independent has served a useful purpose, in showing up the discrepancy.

## Small Advantages

As an indication of how little there is in the contention of an English Jewish policy of natural agrandizement in Palestine, Mr. Zangwill points to the smallness of the advantage

gained by the Jews as compared with their original aims publicly avowed at Basel. As he sees the situation, all that the Jews have gained is a guarantee that the Arabs will allow them to retain those privileges which their numbers entitle them to. Mr. Zangwill desires complete political control for a Jewish administration in Palestine, for in no other way, in his opinion, can the aspirations voiced originally at Basel be satisfied.

Turning to the subject of Russia, Mr. Zangwill informed the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that in that country the subject of Zionism is tabooed.

Mr. Zangwill did not discuss at great length the main platform of anti-Semitic propaganda—Jewish finance and the alleged international control said to be exercised from London by Jewish financiers. He has, however, dealt with this subject in his most recent book, "The Voice of Jerusalem," and also a play "The Cockpit," which he is at present attempting to have produced. In the latter work he aims at portraying the Jewish financial magnate of which so much is written and spoken. His picture will be different from the popular conception of this figure and will express his ideas of the magnitude of this "world threat."

Living all his life in London the author disavows all knowledge of a "wonderfully organized all-Jewish government" whose web radiates thence, and he points out that there are a vast number of non-Jewish financiers who have achieved positions of international importance, without their race being credited with the desire to dominate the whole world.

## MISSISSIPPI ELECTS A WOMAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
JACKSON, Mississippi.—Miss V. Josephine Pitts of Natchez enjoyed the distinction of being the first woman ever elected to office by vote of the people of the State of Mississippi. In a special election for superintendent of education in Adams County, Miss Pitts defeated four men, leading her foremost opponent by 412 votes.

SINN FEIN OPPOSES  
SENATE ELECTIONS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The government forces have torn down Sinn Fein election bills, arrested the bill-posters, raided election committee rooms with the apparent object of seizing all papers concerning the candidates. The press and press correspondents have been subjected to a strict censorship in the martial law areas, and a gathering of six people constitutes an unlawful assembly.

While Dail Eireann decided to take part in the popular elections because it desired that the will of the people should once more be demonstrated, it is of opinion that elections to the Senate would serve no useful purpose, and would be contrary to democratic views, inasmuch as the Senate would be mostly a nominated body neither expressing the public will nor indicating public opinion.

It has therefore issued a decision to county councils and other public bodies in the south to "take no part in the partial election proposed for the Senate of the so-called Parliament of Southern Ireland."

Ireland's veteran politician, Lord Dunraven, wrote to the press urging concentration on fiscal autonomy, pointing out that the various leagues and groups for promoting peace all agree in the main with the resolution proposed by Lord MacDonnell at the Peace Conference held in Dublin last August, and adopted, namely, that there should be "full national self-government within the Empire with complete administrative fiscal and financial independence."

Lord Dunraven is of opinion that the question of whether Ireland should be a kingdom or a dominion, or whether the Constitution should be molded on the lines of the Australian Commonwealth, Canada, or South Africa, are matters for subsequent discussion, and that agreement upon the financial question is "the basis for a permanent settlement."

Mandel Brothers  
CHICAGO

announce to begin Tuesday morning at 8:30, five periodical selling events of major importance:

91st semi-annual  
silk remnant sale

Quarter million yards of plain and novelty, imported and domestic silks and satins—including \$200,000 purchase of manufacturers' and importers' surplus stocks—at savings that range to half.

## June sale of ribbons

Thousands of yards of moire, satin and dresden ribbons in a wide choice of newest shades and in widths up to 9 3/4 inches, at savings that average 40%.

June sale of  
sterling silver

Collections comprise salad spoons, berry spoons, cream ladles, meat forks, butter dishes, candle-sticks, bread trays, vases, etc.; prices 65c and up—about 1-3 less than 1920's prices.

June sale of  
white low shoes

Walking oxfords, oxfords with Louis heel, white nubuck low shoes, sailor ribbon ties, sports oxfords, etc.—ideal for outing and summer wear.

June sale of rugs,  
carpets, draperies,  
china, artwares



## BRITISH MINERS TO FORSAKE ALLIANCE

Transport Workers Are Told There Will Be No Return to Pact Till "Men at the Bottom" Have Come Into Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—While the inside history of the breaking away of the National Union of Railwaymen and the Transport Workers Federation from supporting the Miners Federation in their recent strike has yet to be written, some light at least was thrown on the incident in the course of an address at an open-air demonstration of the West Ham Transport Workers by A. J. Cook, a member of the miners' executive, who denounced the leaders of the triple alliance for what he described as their black treachery and intrigue.

Mr. Cook said the miners were leaving the triple alliance until it was reorganized and remodeled, and until the men at the bottom were able to rule it, and not the men at the top. The inner history of the negotiations which the triple alliance had maintained with the miners, with the view of launching a national strike of transport workers and railwaymen, had yet to be told. It could only be told in installments, but the whole truth was recorded and would be published.

It was at the command of the triple alliance that the miners yielded up the best weapon they had, and so enabled the "safety men" to be employed at the mines. It was the fear of damage to the pits that had made Mr. Lloyd George so solicitous of a settlement. It was after the miners had agreed not to place further obstructions in the way of the safety men, that the railwaymen and transport workers unions plucked up courage to say that they would stand by the miners' demands for a national agreement and a national pool.

### Premier Always Informed

It sounded all right, and Mr. Thomas and Mr. Williams kept reiterating what the great alliance would do, so that eventually Herbert Smith, the miners' acting president, declared: "Well, get on with it, but let's know if it is to be this year or next." But the amazing fact of the whole amazing piece of intrigue, continued Mr. Cook, was that whenever the triple alliance appeared determined to do something that looked decisive, they went away direct to No. 10 Downing Street and told the Premier all about it.

That was the only form of direct action that the alliance took in the very sorry business, and owing to the "avenues of exploration" which were sought, and the compromise proposed, the miners came to dub Mr. Thomas "Avenue Jimmy" and Mr. Williams as "Compromising Bob." The manner in which the miners were abused and attacked by their colleagues in the alliance was stupefying them. When finally the whole "caboodle" burst, and they learned how matters stood, the one man who seemed to be left utterly in despair was Harry Goeling.

### Explanation Still Lacking

Not even yet had any explanation been given of the greatest betrayal and desertion in trade union history. Union House would have to change its traditions before the miners went there again, declared Mr. Cook. The miners did not blame the rank and file, but they looked to the rank and file to redeem the name of British trade unionism from the blackest reproach ever cast upon it. Nor did the miners want the money of the railwaymen. Any offer of financial assistance would be flung back at them.

Today the Miners Federation was stronger than ever, said Mr. Cook in conclusion. Even its old enemies, the Germans, had threatened to strike on behalf of the British mine workers, and both the German and the French miners had come forward with financial aid. The British trade union leaders had no intention of striking in aid of the miners, and the proof the federation had would yet be given to the whole movement.

## SUNDAY DELIVERY OF MILK OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
TILSONBURG, Ontario—Milk producers in this County of Oxford, one of the best dairy districts of the Province, have revolted in force against the edict of the manufacturers, asking that all producers bring a supply of milk to the factory on Sunday as well as on week days. Two hundred milk producers met here and unanimously decided not to comply with the order. The decision was reached only after long discussion, but it was decided finally to act together in the matter, and a committee of 10 was named to go over the entire district and secure cooperation of every producer, and also to arrive at some means of disposing of the Sunday milk in a manner satisfactory to the producers.

The producers recalled that Sunday milk deliveries had been opposed by the producers before, but not in an organized way, whereas the Lord's Day Alliance took up the matter and fought out the point in the courts. The decision was in favor of the manufacturer, and an appeal was made. Finally, in the Supreme Court, it was decided that Sunday milk deliveries to factories were not in violation of the Lord's Day Act, and that ended the matter. The producers were not altogether pleased with the court finding, inasmuch as it meant Sunday work for them. When the need for action came again recently, they saw the opportunity of taking a stand that would prevent milk deliveries on

Sunday, and they have now taken that stand.

The milk companies will refuse to take milk on Monday morning that was milked on Sunday; consequently the producers will have to find a special market for their Sunday milk. The factory market is the most profitable they have, however, as prices for dairy products have been almost cut in two in the last few months in Ontario. For this reason the milk producers are given all the more credit by the general public for their stand against the milk factories on the point of Sunday deliveries.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From Its Canadian News Office

INGERSOLL, Ontario—The Ingersoll Ministerial Association, which comprises also ministers of the rural parts of the County of Oxford, has taken serious objection to the ruling that milk must be drawn to the factory on Sunday morning as well as on week days. The ministers agree that they can do nothing from a legal standpoint, but have asked the farmers to take up the matter themselves and to stand fast in their refusal to obey the order.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From Its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—At a meeting of the Presbytery of London, ministers from the dairy County of Oxford introduced the matter of Sunday milk deliveries, and after some discussion the following resolution was passed: "That the Presbytery of London views with alarm the encroachments being made upon the sanctity of the Lord's Day for commercial purposes; that it regrets that milk factories within the bounds of the presbytery have requested their patrons to deliver milk on Sunday for manufacturing purposes; that it expresses its judgment that such action offends against the Christian conscience of the people; that the presbytery therefore appeals to the officials of the factories requiring Sunday delivery to withdraw this request and return to their former practice, and urges our people in this as in all other matters, to maintain the sanctity of the Lord's Day."

## UNSKILLED RAILWAY LABOR WAGE REDUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From Its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Wages of unskilled railway employees will be reduced from 10 to 15 per cent, to be made effective as of July 1, by order of the Railway Labor Board.

The award will be protested by railway operators as entirely inadequate. It was learned here last night. They will demand that the wages of both skilled and unskilled railway employees be reduced at least 25 per cent.

The action of the Railroad Labor Board in determining the reduction is based on statistics prepared under government supervision showing that the cost of living has been reduced approximately 18 per cent within the past year. The statistics show, however, that the cost of living has not come down to a level that will permit a greater wage reduction than 15 per cent.

The board has not yet closed its hearings in connection with the demand of the railroads to cut the wages of skilled workers, but it is believed that it will permit a reduction on the same scale as unskilled labor.

## PARCEL POST TO INDO-CHINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From Its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Business between Indo-China and the United States will be greatly facilitated by a direct parcel postal exchange, which goes into effect on Wednesday. Gaston Giraud, commercial attaché for French-Indo-China, stationed at San Francisco, has succeeded in obtaining this provision for his country.

Parcel post packages marked via San Francisco must be prepaid in full by postage stamps affixed thereon at the rate of 12 cents for each pound or fraction thereof. Unregistered packages up to 11 pounds are included.

Annam, Cambodia, Cochinchina, Laos and Tonkin are opened to parcel post exchange by the new regulation.

## HOUSING MEASURE IN INDIA

By special correspondent The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India—The new Viceroy has been paying a private visit to the Punjab and will go to Simla. The council of state and the legislative assembly at Delhi are not at the moment in session, but none the less the Administration of India proceeds steadily. Indications as to what may be expected in the future are shown by instructions that have been issued to officers of the public works department to construct bungalows, which, though designed for Europeans, would be capable of rapid expansion to meet Indian needs. To many who know the totally different conditions of living of the two races, except in the case of the really westernized Indian, the proposal raises a smile as an administrative absurdity.

## NEW AUTOMOBILE COMPANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From Its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Richard H. Collins, who resigned recently as president and general manager of the Cadillac Motor Car Company, has purchased one of the old plants of the Cadillac company, and announces he will head a new automobile manufacturing company. Mr. Collins will continue in charge of the Cadillac company until July 1, and will also retain his holdings and position with the General Motors company, of which the Cadillac Motor Car Company is a unit.

## THE NORTHERN SKY FOR JUNE

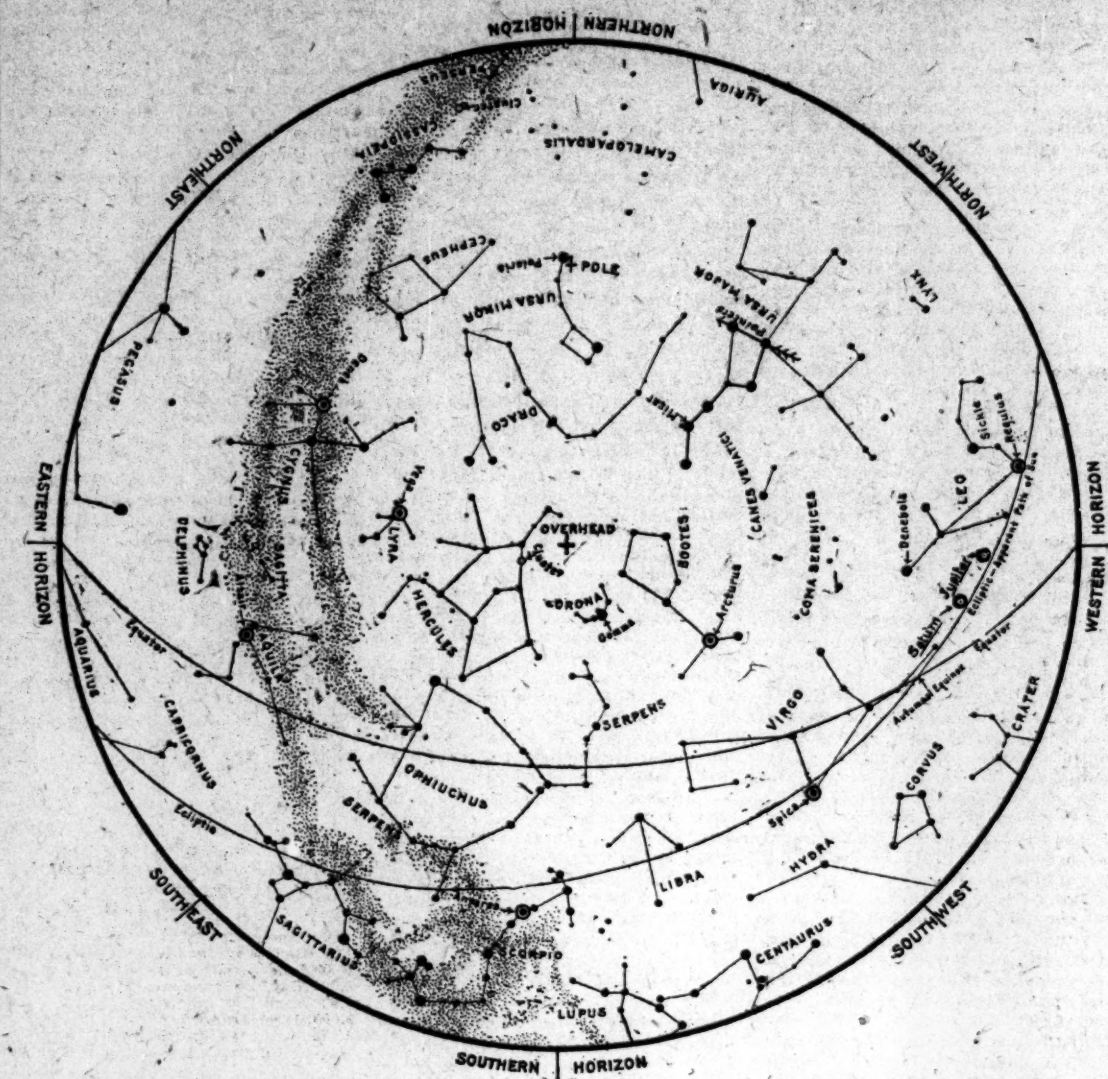
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The recent serious magnetic disturbance to telegraph and telephone lines in Europe and America, and the nearly simultaneous flashing of the northern lights in our skies have created a widespread interest in the causes of these related phenomena. It has long been known that auroras, magnetic storms, and sunspots go together. That does not tell us much, but simply assigns the difficulty to our central station, the sun.

The sun is the scene of violent commotions, storms of which it is hard to

always turned in a direction away from the sun. The meteors, if they occur, will seem to come from a point in the sky near the handle of the Great Dipper. An announcement of the discovery of another comet comes from Russia. This new comet is now receding from the sun, and is presumably quite faint.

The accompanying map shows the constellations as seen in June at the times given in the caption. It shows the sky as it would appear to one lying on his back with his feet toward the south. If the observer sits up and looks southward, the lower half of the map shows the constellations in front of him. If he turns completely around to face the north, the map, when turned upside down, shows him the northern constellations. Sim-



The June evening sky for the Northern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for about the latitude of New York City, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear June 7 at 11 p. m., June 22 at 10 p. m., July 7 at 9 a. m., and July 22 at 8 p. m. in local mean time. For "summer time" add one hour. The boundary represents the horizon, the center zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

form a picture. The spots, when photographed by certain rays, look like cyclones in the solar envelope. The "red flames" or prominences seen at the time of an eclipse, or depicted at other times by means of the spectroheliograph, show mighty upheavals from the edge of the sun. Unimaginable eruptions hurl masses of luminous material to enormous heights. Strong forces act so that instances are recorded where a prominence, a body 400,000 miles long, has been driven upward by successive impulses at a tremendous velocity until it breaks away as a cloud, rising 500,000 miles above the surface of the sun. Under so great and powerful ejecting forces the cloud of material must fly off into space beyond the restraining influence of the sun's gravitation.

Professor Lindeman of Oxford thinks that the material thus shot out from the sun travels with a speed of about 500 miles a second, and two days later may strike our atmosphere. If the earth happens to be in the line of bombardment, the particles ejected from the sun are electrified, and on entering the earth's atmosphere give up their charges at certain depths to produce the aurora which we see, and at the same time cause a magnetic storm. It is too long a story to describe Professor Lindeman's theory, showing just how this effect is supposed to be brought about, but it is an impressive thought, that the aurora and the disturbance to the telegraph are simply the results of a shot made two days previously from what corresponds to a long-range gun stationed in the sun at or near a sunspot.

Winncke's comet comes to its nearest approach to the sun about June 13. The earth will cross the orbit of the comet about two weeks later, and then we may be on the watch for a shower of meteors. These meteors are caused by the conflagration in the earth's atmosphere of the debris following in the wake of the comet. If the comet had been delayed in its passage, we might have collided with the comet itself. Even if we struck its head, no serious results probably would have ensued. As to the tail of the comet, it consists of such attenuated matter that the slight pressure exerted by light exceeds gravitational force. This is why a comet's tail is

larily, he may view the eastern or the western constellations by holding the "Eastern Horizon" or the "Western Horizon" down, according as he looks east or west. Looking west, we will see the Lion about to plunge beneath the skyline. Upward on the ecliptic, that highway of the planets, we find bright Jupiter, the largest of the sun's family of planets, followed by dull yellow Saturn.

Going farther, we come to Virgo and the beautiful star Spica. High up above Leo, the kite-formed Boötes is readily discerned, the intermediate space being adorned by Coma Berenices, of great beauty when viewed with a field glass.

The Northern Crown (Corona) is suspended near the zenith. Turning around to see the eastern sky (and turning the map around to correspond) we behold Hercules and Lyra rising above the other constellations. Cygnus, Sagittarius, and Aquila in the Milky Way are attractive configurations. The distinctive form of Delphinus once seen is not easily forgotten. Now, looking toward the south we view great Ophiuchus, and lower near the horizon, Sagittarius, Scorpio, and portions of Lupus and Centaurus. In the north, the circumpolar constellations are all visible, though in somewhat changed position from that occupied last month, due to their having advanced through one-twelfth of their circuit about the pole. Seven first-magnitude stars are to be seen at the hour of our observation. Of these Arcturus requires special mention. Our readers will remember that last December the angular diameter of a star was measured for the first time. This was for Betelgeuse in Orion now set. More recently the diameter of Arcturus also has been measured at the Mount Wilson Observatory, by using the 20-foot

interferometer attached to the 100-inch Hooker telescope. The diameter found is 0.024 seconds of arc, which combined with the distance of the star indicates a linear diameter of about 19,000,000 miles. The composition of such a giant sun is of great tenacity. Probably the density of Arcturus is not greater than the air we breathe, while Betelgeuse is so very, very thin that its substance may be compared best with the contents of a vacuum tube!

The planet Mercury should be seen as an evening star during the first two weeks of the month, the most favorable time being June 11. Its position above the horizon will be southward from the sun. A small telescope will show it as a crescent or a half-moon, according to the date.

## CANADA'S SYMBOL OF POPULAR RULE

Replica of British Speaker's Chair, Presented to Canadian Parliament, Is Accepted as a "Link With the Empire"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From Its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—A new and tangible link has been established between the Mother of Parliaments and the Canadian federal deliberative assembly, through the recent installation in the Canadian Commons of an exact replica of the Speaker's chair, erected in the British House of Commons in 1844. The new chair, which is a replica of that designed by the famous architect, Augustus Pugin, and is a splendid specimen of the wood-carver's art, is the gift to the Canadian Commons of the Empire Parliamentary Association, London branch, and was presented fittingly by the Right Honorable James W. Lowther, for 16 years Speaker in the British Commons, who has just retired from that honorable post. The presentation was made in the presence of His Excellency, the Governor-General, of members of the Senate and the Commons, and of packed galleries.

Describing the new symbol of authority and order, Mr. Lowther said: "Now the chair, which for the moment is velled by the Union Jack, is an exact replica of the Speaker's chair in the House of Commons, which was erected in that building in 1844. Above the chair in the canopy you will observe, when the flags are removed, the royal coat of arms. This is carved out of a piece of oak which, until recently, has formed part of the roof of Westminster Hall. The roof of Westminster Hall was erected in the time of Richard II, in the year 1397. I think, imitating the celebrated motto of Napoleon, I can say that from here five centuries will look down upon you.

"The chair," he continued, "was designed by the well-known architect, Mr. Pugin, and the replica has been carried out by Sir Frank Baines. The chair brings to mind the names of eminent statesmen who, from time to time, addressed its occupant. I need only refer to the great names of Sir Robert Peel, Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Lloyd George.

"But this chair," said Mr. Lowther, "is something more than a mere gift of friendship on the part of the Empire Parliamentary Association. It acknowledges, I think, in its presentation by us and its acceptance by you, the great principle which has been accepted by Great Britain, and by all the dominions within the British Empire, that government of the people, by the people and for the people, is best carried out through parliamentary institutions. That is the best-known method by which a free people can govern themselves, or by which their aspirations or their aversions can be either realized or removed.

"Finally, I would say that the Speaker's chair is the symbol not only of parliamentary government as evolved by the great constitutional elements of the commonwealth of nations, but of authority—the authority of the individual selected by his colleagues to preside over them, authority to regulate debate, to maintain order and to insure the free expression of all opinions. It marks, therefore, not only the similarity and the continuity of parliamentary institutions in the New World as in the Old, but it emphasizes the principle that without law, order, and authority there can be no true freedom. Upon the chair itself you will find this principle enshrined in the succinct axiom: 'Libertas in Legibus.'"

### Members' Appreciation

In accepting the gift, Hon. E. N. Rhodes, the Speaker, declared that "as the years roll by, new memories, traditions and sentiments will mingle with those of a far-off past, challenging and inspiring future generations to maintain those cherished institutions which through the centuries have been inseparably associated with this ancient seat of authority."

"We value this Speaker's chair,"

said the Hon. Arthur Meighen, Premier, "as we value the sense of fellow-citizenship in the British Empire which it is intended to express and assure."

"During all the years to come," said Sir Robert Borden, "it will serve as a symbol of the common purpose of those two parliaments; and I trust that this common purpose may ever tend toward the maintenance of liberty, autonomy and justice, toward the attainment of the highest ideals of democracy for which it is our duty constantly to strive."

"We in this Parliament," declared the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal leader, "recognize in our parliamentary institutions, fashioned as they are on the British model, the greatest guarantee of freedom which a people can possess. We recognize that in the preservation and extension of the principles of government underlying our free parliamentary institutions lies the possibility of our greatest contribution to the freedom of mankind. Further we recognize that it is round the Speaker's chair in the Mother of Parliaments that battles for political freedom have been waged, and in appeals to the authority of the chair, as the symbol of a people's sovereignty, that British political liberties have been won."

### A Link With Empire

The Hon. T. A. Crerar, leader of the Progressives, said in part: "This chair will grace this chamber long after we who are now participating in the activities of this House have passed from the stage. It will be a constant reminder to the generations who come after us of the greatness and the grandeur of British parliamentary institutions, and moreover it will be a lasting link with the Empire to which we are proud to belong."

His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire joined with those who had spoken in expression of grateful appreciation of the gift. "To myself as a former member of the British House of Commons," he said, "the occasion is one of special interest, and that interest is enhanced by the fact that the presentation has been made with characteristic charm and grace by an old House of Commons friend and colleague. I am afraid I cannot believe that Mr. Lowther, during his long and distinguished career, had any particular reason to be impressed by any utterances of mine. At any rate I can claim the satisfaction of knowing that, to the best of my belief, I never caused him any anxiety."

Mr. Rhodes took the chair, amid loud applause.

### PARADE OF WORK HORSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—About a thousand horses took part in the annual parade of the Boston Workhorse Relief Association. There were 200 entries more than last year and the showing was considered to have been the best ever made. In the 19 years the event has been held, Gold and silver medals and other prizes were awarded to owners and drivers.

### COMMISSION FORM CHOSEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Florida—By a majority of 195, Miami has voted to install a commission manager form of government. Three thousand votes were cast. The vote of the men totaled 1800, and showed a majority of 80 against the project. The women, who cast a total of 1300 votes, carried it.

### WOULD ABOLISH COMMISSION

HAVANA, Cuba—A bill for the abolition of the federal sugar commission has been introduced in the lower house of the Cuban Congress. The attitude of the Administration toward the commission, which has functioned as a selling agency for all Cuban sugar since the financial crisis developed, has never been enunciated.

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MR. LEFFINGWELL  
ON BUDGET SYSTEM

Fundamental Is to Set Out All Proposed Expenditures and Revenues to Meet Them, Says Former Treasury Official

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—That the United States has learned nothing at all from European history with regard to governmental economies, and has not reaped any advantage from its present position of being the richest nation in the world, is the conviction of R. C. Leffingwell, former assistant secretary of the Treasury. Advocating retrenchment and a proper budget system in governmental expenditures, Mr. Leffingwell says:

"Government expenditure takes the money of all the people for the benefit of a portion of the people, honestly or dishonestly, equally or unequally, by direct taxation, or by the indirect taxation which results from inflation of currency and credit and of the public debt.

"Each of the executive departments is concerned to improve its service and to discover new and useful fields of service. The secretary or other head of the department must become the advocate of the policies and demands of his permanent assistants and bureau chiefs. If he does not become such an advocate he may break down the morale of his organization and possibly lose the confidence of his personnel. In Congress the work is done in committees, which soon become special advocates of the departments whose affairs are committed to their charge.

## Pressure of Interests

"Behind it all is the pressure of organized interests in the constituencies, which are the beneficiaries of specific expenditures, operating upon politicians, executive departments, senators and congressmen. The strictest voice of greed is heard in the market place and in legislative halls; the voice of the people is barely audible.

"During the hundred years preceding the great war Europe had been indulging progressively in unbounded economic policies. But the war was so long, and the economic burdens which preceded and resulted from the war were so great, that the available resources of both victor and vanquished were exhausted and victory itself was only less disastrous than defeat.

"The war was won by the men and the resources of the new world. The Allies were able, with the aid of the untold, and untrained manhood and wealth of Great Britain's overseas empire, to hold the field until America entered the fray, and then our un-mortgaged resources and the splendid armies we created from a citizenship whose spirit had not been broken nor its physique undermined by military or economic servitude broke the deadlock.

## Increase in Expenditures

"Though before the war the government of the United States spent less than \$1,000,000,000 a year for all purposes, including interest on the public debt, in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, the first full fiscal year after fighting stopped, the government spent \$6,400,000,000; in the fiscal year 1921 it will spend \$5,000,000,000; and in the fiscal year 1922 it will spend \$4,000,000,000.

"The budget bill which Congress once passed and which is now in conference is a step in the right direction, but it has grave shortcomings. A budget to be really effective should set out all the expenditures to be made by the government for the ensuing year and the revenues to meet them.

"This bill will authorize expenditures which need never appear in the budget nor in any appropriation at all, by the device of revolving funds, reimbursable appropriations, indefinite appropriations and government-controlled corporations, and in consequence of these devices it has been impossible for the Treasury to make a true statement of the accounts. Since the Constitution requires that no money shall be drawn from the Treasury without an appropriation, Congress authorities spending departments and agencies to withhold from the Treasury the proceeds of the sale and use of government property and to spend them again.

## Fundamentals Outlined

"Though the pending budget bill is better than nothing, the following are the fundamental principles of sound budget and audit legislation:

"All expenditures should be authorized at one time, and the taxes to meet them should be provided at the same time.

"No appropriations should be asked or estimates submitted by the Administration without examination and report as to ways and means by the secretary of the Treasury, the member of the responsibility of financing them, or, if he disapproves, the approval of the President after hearing his objections; and in the latter case it should be the duty of the President himself to point out ways and means.

"No estimates should be approved or appropriations made by Congress without examination and report as to ways and means by the Ways and Means Committee of the House and the Finance Committee of the Senate, the committees of those houses severally charged with responsibility for revenue bills.

"No expenditures should be authorized without an appropriation. Executive departments and agencies of the government should be required to turn into the Treasury every dollar

received from the sale or operation of government property and to obtain specific appropriations for every dollar to be spent.

## Two Practices Opposed

"The practices of making indefinite appropriations, as in the Transportation Act, 1920; and of granting subsidies, without an appropriation, by the device of tax exemption, as in the Merchant Marine Act, 1920, should be prohibited.

"There should be a prompt field audit, not directed merely, as at present, to discovering, long after the fact, whether there has been actual misappropriation of government money, but directed also to discovering whether there has been inefficiency, duplication or waste. This audit should be conducted by permanent officials free from the interference of changing administrations or congressional majorities or committees.

"The money certainly does not go to overpaying government employees. There is urgent need for higher pay and a greater number of supervisory employees. The instinct of Congress, whenever the work of a department falls so far behind as to receive their consideration, is to authorize the addition of a large number of low-paid employees. This is very much more expensive for the government, both in the matter of payroll and also in the matter of providing space and material and equipment for them, than would be the employment of supervisory employees clever enough to devise economies of time and method which would make additional subordinate employees unnecessary. The present method prevents the employment of one \$10,000 man whose skill and ingenuity in effecting economies and expediting the work under his direction might render unnecessary the employment of 500 \$1000 men, not to mention space, material and equipment which they use."

TEXAS ACCUSED  
OF LAND GRABBING

Council for New Mexico, in Boundary Dispute, Cites Alleged Efforts to Extend Borders

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The state of Texas is attacked as a "would-be land grabber" in briefs filed yesterday in the Supreme Court by Frank W. Clancy, counsel for New Mexico, in the original suit of that State against Texas to obtain an official delimitation of the interstate boundary along the Rio Grande.

Declaring that the present claim of Texas would put the Rio Grande "on rocky bluffs or sand hills, far above any possible bed of the river," the brief called attention of the court to what was described as "the predatory and unscrupulous character of the defendant (Texas) in land matters."

"That a community may have a character, as a whole, apart from the individuals composing it, ought to be conceded," the brief declared. "Regarding Texas, then, as a community with a psychology, character or soul of its own, let us briefly examine its record as a would-be land grabber."

"One of its earliest demonstrations was in December, 1836, as noted by this court in number 162 U. S., the Republic of Texas at that time adopting a resolution declaring one of its boundaries to be from the mouth of the Rio Grande to its source. This claim was without a shadow of foundation. Yet the effrontery of Texas in making this preposterous claim was rewarded by the payment of \$10,000,000 from the United States by the act of September 30, 1850, which established the Territory of New Mexico.

"Next attention should be called to the Granger County controversy to settle which the United States was compelled to institute suit against Texas in this court and as a final result Texas was deprived of land it had unjustly claimed, amounting to more than a million and a half acres.

"The claims of Texas to land in the vicinity of El Paso have involved our government in a prolonged diplomatic controversy with Mexico, as to the merits of which I am unable to speak, but I have been told by one for whose judgment I have great respect, that Mexico has rather the best of the contention."

More than 1000 pages of the brief are devoted to abstracts of testimony of veteran citizens of the territory in dispute regarding the location of the river channel in 1850, when the Territory of New Mexico was created.

MR. BRYAN'S VIEWS  
ON WORLD PEACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana.—William Jennings Bryan, speaking before the twenty-eighth quadrennial conference of the United Brethren Church, urged the immediate entry of the United States into active cooperation with other nations for world peace. He said two things in particular have aided in making politics cleaner, one being the advent of the woman into the political field, the other, the active participation of ministers in various parts of the country in bringing into politics the purity of Christianity.

In an interview as to the part America is to play in European affairs, Mr. Bryan said: "I am of the opinion that for a representative of the United States to confer with the allied council in a purely advisory capacity is of far more importance than for our representative to have an active voice in deciding the questions before the council."

## DESTROYERS DEPART

NEW YORK, New York.—Seventy destroyers, attached to the Atlantic fleet, which have been here for two weeks to give their crews shore leave, left yesterday for their summer base at Newport, Rhode Island.

## EDUCATION

The Carnegie United Kingdom Trust By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The seventh annual report of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust recently published is an interesting document to educationists. The introductory paragraphs state that the trustees have taken a bird's-eye view of the whole situation with regard to their fund and the claims upon it, and have prepared an estimate for the quinquennial income available for disbursement of approximately £443,000 it has been decided to allocate £250,000 for literary purposes, £60,000 for music, £25,000 for administrative expenses, and a special sum of £20,000 for library development in Ireland in 1921-22. This leaves a margin in the hands of the executive of only £88,000. It is clear, therefore, that no further large schemes can be contemplated in the immediate future.

The most important section of the work of the trust, as is evident from the appropriation of the fund, is that connected with libraries. To educationists, especially in rural areas, the flow of help from the trust will be warmly welcomed. Owing to the prohibitive cost of building it is unlikely that grants for borough libraries will be resumed during the ensuing quinquennium. The general necessity for economy will, in any case, prevent towns from embarking on costly improvements. In the case of rural districts a change in the conditions has been made by the passing of the Public Libraries Act, which gave to county councils in England and Wales statutory powers to act as library authorities in any part of their area where no library rate was already levied. Since this change means that the councils have now the power to provide for the maintenance of rural libraries from public funds the trust has decided to make no more grants for this purpose, but to confine their contributions to providing books, boxes and accessories. The scale of grants has been fixed at one book per five school pupils, which will enable the needs of all counties to be met within six years.

An interesting appendix describes the working of the rural libraries. The first difficulty is that of transport, and various methods of overcoming this are detailed. Where many centers are far removed from railway stations the ordinary railway facilities are not sufficient. Nottinghamshire chartered a motor van which took out to rural centers 23 boxes and collected the time-expired boxes all in one day, saving a considerable sum, compared with the cost of rail-plus-carrier delivery. The Perthshire authority has acquired a motor van of its own which will serve both for the distribution of boxes and for the librarian's journeys of inspection.

In order that the whole of the grants to counties may be expended on the purchase of cheaper works (averaging 3s. 6d.) in general demand, the supply of expensive specialists and technical works has been provided for by means of the Central Library for Students, which is to receive a special grant of £1000 per annum for the years 1920-25. This library will supply such works to county libraries on demand, and on payment of carriage only.

Mr. Albert Mansbridge, in speaking of the Central Library, pointed out that "this country has never realized what it has lost in educational force as a result of the inadequate supply of books. It is pathetic to find so many students, particularly country schoolmasters, who have given up the struggle to get books. Their libraries sometimes stopped growing at the period when they left college." In four years the Central Library has made 37,540 issues. If only half of these issues have reached people who really needed them, the British people are much better educated than if the library had not been in existence.

As an illustration of the valuable work being carried on by the libraries the example of Gloucestershire may be cited. The scheme in this county adopted its third year, and has the record of having served 303 centers, with 104,000 issues, at a total cost of about £500. Its report states that "books affect people as wages do; the more you give them the more they want. Though Gloucestershire is richer by 15,000 books since the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust made us their grant in 1917, yet nearly every one receiving a box of books cries out because there are not enough to meet the demand. In one Cotswold village there are 70 readers, 40 of whom are adults, among whom are farmers, a painter, a saddler, domestic servants, railwaymen, builders, many mothers, and a postmistress." The Central Library supplied 151 books in the second half of the year, none of which would have been bought for the county library, thus bringing a great central stock of books of inestimable value within reach of teachers and students.

In the realm of music the executive committee have considered the recommendations of Sir Henry Hadow, and have sketched a program for the new quinquennium, which includes assistance to choral competitive festivals and to orchestral and chamber parties touring in the smaller towns. Considerable progress has been made in the work of collecting the masses of manuscript collected from cathedral and other libraries for the purpose of publishing an edition of Tudor Music. Sir Henry Hadow states that "this is the most important musical discovery every made—far more important than Grove's discovery of the Schubert manuscripts at Vienna. If you could imagine that Elisabeth drama had been lost and now rediscovered, it would not be an extravagant parallel."

## SPECIAL IRON DROPS, GAS COSTS MORE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin.—Because the bottom has dropped out of the pig iron market the people of Superior, Wisconsin, are asked to pay higher prices for gas. The connection between the two commodities will not be seen until it is known that the housewife for Superior is a manufacturer of coke. It has had no orders for coke for four months and so has had to substitute water gas for the by-product of coke. Officials of the company have told the State Railway Commission that the cost of making gas has grown to double the amount it receives, and that in four months the loss has been more than \$300,000. The commission has been asked to authorize an increase in rates.

ORGANIZATION FOR  
BUSINESS WOMEN

The Durant, Incorporated, Would Combine Educational and Recreational Facilities of All Sorts Under the One Roof

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Office  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—To combine under one roof recreational facilities of all sorts for women and girls whose work is in the home, store, shop, office or schoolroom; living quarters within reach of self-supporting women and women of limited means; educational advantages of both general and recreational character is the aim of The Durant, recently incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth, and now working to carry its membership to 20,000. It is planned to erect a building that "will be neither ornate nor institutional, but ideally beautiful and artistic," and establish it as a center for women.

Drawing its name from that of Mrs. Pauline A. Durant, one of the pioneers in working for recreational activities among women and co-founder of her husband's Wellesley College, the corporation's purpose is to carry on her aims. Gymnasiums, indoor courts for tennis, volleyball, squash, basketball and handball, a large natatorium and other features will be included in the recreational facilities.

Beyond the athletic advantages it is planned to provide a wide range of activities. An auditorium seating about 1600 people and including all adjuncts for theatricals, musicals, lectures and exhibitions is proposed. The plans include, also, a children's theater where pictures of an educational nature, story-telling and playettes can be carried on; class rooms for courses in music, dramatic art, literature and languages; dining room and cafeteria; lounges, library and out-of-door rest room on the roof.

The third division in the facilities planned is that of living quarters, to which five floors of the proposed building will be devoted. It is planned to make the rooming provisions of sufficient range and variety to meet incomes.

With tangible plans for the building already made, incorporation accomplished and the mark of 5000 members, which was set as the number necessary to warrant progressive steps toward building, nearly reached, the incorporators are looking forward to realization of their project. They plan to carry the initial expense of \$100,000 for cost of land, organization expense and working capital by 20,000 life memberships at \$50 a member. The additional \$400,000, estimated as the cost of the building and equipment, would be raised by mortgage bonds which would be carried and retired by departmental income. As an educational institution without commercialism and profit The Durant is exempted from taxation by the Commonwealth.

The purpose of The Durant, as stated in the declaration of its incorporators, is: "To create and foster self-reliance, cooperation, enthusiasm, high ideals and standards of conduct, and efficiency and true womanhood; to promote and further mental, moral and physical education, with special regard to the upbuilding of character and the development of the spirit of social service and improvement; to promote a greater love for the better class of music; to encourage the strengthening and broadening of the moral and intellectual life of its members, the serving of all mankind; especially to promote the welfare and improvement of women, girls and children; to establish a place of meeting for the mental, moral and social improvement and development of its members in which the spirit of friendship and friendliness shall dominate that the service rendered may be of the highest quality and reach, reaching in its results; and all without distinction of religion or class."

STUDENTS' COMING  
TOUR OF ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Detailed plans of the students' tour of Italy under the auspices of the Italy-American Society have just been made public. About 160 teachers and students in American universities will make the two-months trip. The Italian Ambassador has announced that the government is officially recognizing the visit and is granting reductions on the Italian state railways. The party will sail from New York on June 30 on the steamship Poeschonia. On its arrival at Naples, Prof. Guido Biagi, who is to be Italy's exchange professor in American universities next year, will welcome the members as a representative of the Department of Public Instruction and the Società Danese, and the students will visit Naples and its vicinity, remaining three or four days. They will be accorded an official reception by the Lord Mayor of Rome at the Capitol. At Florence the Lord Mayor will receive them officially at the Pitti or Bargello, and at Ravenna they will

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take part in impressive ceremonies at the tomb of Dante, in which the Harvard Glee Club will also participate, and will place a bronze tablet on the tomb as a tribute from the institutions of learning of the United States. The party will also visit the University of Bologna, Venice, Milan and Turin, and will return via Havre, sailing on the steamship Chicago on August 20.

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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## A LITERARY LETTER

New York, May, 1921.

THE other day I had a glimpse of Colonel Harvey, the new American Ambassador to the court of St. James. He wore his usual smile, which seems more chronic with him. Reflecting upon the meeting, I added one more to the advantages of being a writer. By mixing with all kinds of journalists and literary men one makes acquaintance with future ambassadors. Last year Underwood Johnson, this year George Harvey.

I made his acquaintance some years ago, when I wrote for Harper's Weekly on Francis Thompson, and, being curious about the inside of an American newspaper office, delivered my copy in person. The Colonel, who was editor of Harper's Weekly as well as The North American Review, received me graciously. He was one of those editors who have time to talk to a contributor. I did not write for Harper's Weekly. After a time I caused a subscription to that fighting sheet. I do not like fighting, even in print. It is now no more. Colonel Harvey will be popular in London. He is a member of the Savage Club. The Savages are always popular.

I HAVE been told that Will Irwin was the inventor of the word "High-brow"; and I know that he almost ranks with Philip Gibbs as war correspondent. So I looked at him with some interest while he was making an excellent after-dinner speech on people who are conjuring tricks improperly. "Which of Irwin's books do you like best?" I asked my neighbor. He looked at me queerly and said, "Which do you?" Neither of us answered. Can you guess why?

IT is true, Nebraska has appointed a Poet Laureate, and Mr. John G. Neihardt, the fortunate poet, is having a splendid advertisement. In his photograph he looks a poet, and he seems to have written an American Epic Cycle with which I hope to make better acquaintance. Seven years has he been working upon it. Part I is called "The Song of Hugh Glass"; Part II, "The Song of Three Friends"; and Part III, "The Song of the Indian Wars." He is also the author of "The Splendid Wayfaring," a prose work giving the historical background of these epics.

MR. MAURICE HEWLETT reviewed Mr. James Branch Cabell's "Figures of Earth." Mr. Cabell has replied to the review. Early in the reply I find this: "What troubles me is that his indignant brayings partake rather of such personal idiosyncrasy as ought to be restrained in anybody who was formerly an ornament of English letters." This is not the way to promote the Anglo-American entente. When an author finds that he can say nothing nice or civil about a fellow author's book, he had better remain dumb. But Mr. Hewlett began it. He called his review of Mr. Cabell's book, "The Essentials of Nonsense."

HERE is a further contribution to a suggested "Auction Catalogue Anthology"—two pages in Elizabeth Barrett Browning's handwriting. The compiler of the catalogues (Anderson Galleries) writes:

This is evidently the original manuscript of the very beautiful poem described by Mrs. Browning in the copy of "Serenaphim and Other Poems" which was in the Buxton Forman collection. It is one of Mrs. Browning's loveliest poems, and there are many differences between this manuscript and the one in the book. We reprint the first two stanzas.

These books, which never name your name, (All perfect utterance falls from them) Accout, dear friend—and do not blame The silence which despoils them.

There is a silence which includes Expression at its simplest. As soft in every solitude Society seems sweetest.

The next item is a letter from Mrs. Browning to Thackeray:

"Dear Mr. Thackeray: You asked me too long ago for a contribution to your magazine—too long ago in every sense perhaps—for here is my husband who suggests that, being a very ill adorer with you all, in England just now, I may not be welcome between the wind and your nobility at Cornhill."

But in that case you will return my verses enclosed, & no harm will be done. If indeed it is no harm to send love to dear Annie & Minnie whom I never forget. Yes—and don't I remember Mr. Thackeray's kindness to little Penini, who grows big, & is learning Latin, & riding a pony, & is not much changed otherwise. Etc.

IT WAS an auction catalogue that gave to the little world of Charles Lamb enthusiasm the information that Lamb was acquainted with Smith the author of "A Book of a Rainy Day." A copy of Lamb's "Album Verses" (1859) sold at auction, contained this inscription: "Charles Lamb to his esteemed friend, John Thomas Smith." To many people this will seem entirely unimportant, but to Lambites it is exciting. To E. V. Lucas, for example, who wrote that delightful "Life of Charles Lamb," now in a fifth edition. It is scraps of information like the Lamb-Smith discovery that force E. V. Lucas to be always preparing a new edition of his Lamb. Collectors buy it because they pursue biographical perfection.

A CIRCULAR has been sent to me of a new "cooperative society for the printing and publishing of books." It is promoted by young men and women who have themselves "experienced some of the difficulties opposing the writers of 'unpopular stuff.'" I am afraid that cooperative publishing will not help to make "unpopular stuff" popular.

I HAVE written many editorials, or leading articles as they are called in England. I do not feel quite at home writing editorials, as one must be judicial and impersonal. When Belinda reads one of my editorials, she says—"Very good, but not a bit like you." The editorial writer is, I fancy, born and not made. He must know definitely what he thinks, exactly what the policy of his paper is, and his must

keep one eye on what he is writing, and the other on his editor. Most leading writers learn their craft by practice, but there are also books to help them. Two have been published recently—"Editorials and Editorial Writing," by R. W. Neal, and "The Editorial," by L. N. Flint, who is Professor of Journalism at Kansas University. I laughed aloud at the certain political editorial which Mr. Flint praises highly. It begins—"The Democratic Party is four miles from home with its pants on a clothes line." Belinda would never speak to me again if I wrote like that. But she and I both like the editorial excerpted from a thirty-year-old newspaper, part of which I reprint in the paragraph that follows.

TO Straight Statements I have added: "You don't find feelings in written words unless there were feelings in the man who used them. . . . It is like the faculty of getting the quality of interest into pictures. If the quality exists in the artist's mind he is likely to find means to get it into his pictures, but if it isn't in the man no technical skill will supply it. . . . It isn't the way the words are strung together that makes Lincoln's Gettysburg speech immortal, but the feelings that were in the man. . . . how do such little, plain words manage to keep their grip on such feelings? That is the miracle." (From The Sun, March 16, 1890.)

AMONG the New Books that I should like to read are—"Shakespeare's Last Years in London, 1586-1592," by Arthur Acherson.

Because the title attracts, and every new, authentic word about Shakespeare's life is deeply interesting; and because the sub-title is "Giving new light on the pre-Sonnet period; showing the inception of relations between Shakespeare and the Earl of Southampton, and displaying John Florio as Sir John's biographer."

"Creole Families of New Orleans," by Grace King.

Because this story, genealogical and romantic, of the aristocrats who founded New Orleans, and established there the Creole type, is the kind of history that makes for musing.

"Limericks," Arranged and collected by Francis H. Gardner.

Because we have all written limericks, and our efforts, who knows, may have crept into this anthology. A limerick is defined as "a kind of nonsense verse, now usually applied to the five-line form seen in Lear's nursery rhymes." Limericks are not hard to write badly. Here is one I composed while Abe, or the Yellow Peril, was having his bath—

He is keen about books as a Setter, And he writes every Wednesday a Letter. They call him Q. R., He isn't a Star. But he hopes every week to write Better.

Better. (By the way, the author is Q. R.)

## AN ATTEMPT AT HISTORY

The Russian Bolshevik Revolution. By Edward Howard Ross. New York: The Century Company. \$3.

Since Professor Ross is a sociologist and not a historian, his new book on Russia, like most of the innumerable other volumes on present social conditions there, is more interesting for the human nature it portrays than for the actual facts it presents. Though the author says in the first sentence of his preface, "This book is not written to make a case, but to set forth what appears to be the significant facts," what he sets forth has been highly colored by his personal opinions, his training as a sociologist, and his generally sympathetic comprehension of the motives, and impulses of people moving as masses. Later some real historian will doubtless make use of this attempted statement of facts, along with the other available accounts, in order to put together a veritable history.

By shifting frequently to the historical present when he is narrating incidents, Professor Ross makes his chapters oftentimes seem like mere notes, especially when, at the same time, he omits explanations which would be necessary in a really connected story of the Russian revolution. Nevertheless, the book is reasonably vivid, mainly because of the essential vividness of revolution itself.

## A REBEL IN PARIS

Les Reflets de Paris. By Laurent Tailhade. Paris: Jean Poot. 5 francs.

France produced a literature which was a reaction from the war: Barbusse's "Le Feu" and "Clarté"; Duhamel, Jules Romains' great poem "Europe"; Romain Rolland's works; there is not very much to compare with these in English, poems by Sassoon and Owen and very little else. Certainly there is nothing at all to compare with this diary which tells us not what Paris thought and felt during the latter part of the war and after the armistice, but how Paris looked to a warm-hearted, harassed rebel, to whom the war meant the destruction of all his most cherished ideas.

Laurent Tailhade was an opponent of the Russian alliance, he saw the war as the outcome of it, and with somewhat of the bitterness of a Juvenal he writes of the Paris which danced the foxtrot and cared little for what might be happening elsewhere; he writes beautifully of music and lovingly of the literature which meant everything to him, of Verlaine, of Judith Gautier, of Jaurès, violently of Tsarist Russia. There are some pages of enthusiasm for Maud Gonne, whom Dublin knows as Ireland's uncrowned queen, and there is much else of English things which will be new to most Englishmen. No one will mind disagreeing with these reflections, for there is a nobility in them which cannot be overlooked.

## A BOOK OF THE WEEK

Cecil Rhodes. By Basil Williams. With a Frontispiece, Bibliography, and Index. Makers of the Nineteenth Century Series. Edited by Basil Williams. London: Constable and Co. 15s.

Without question there was something distinctive about the thought and action of the nineteenth century which makes the men of a generation alive in many ways strange and incomprehensible today. The close of the century marked, by chance, the close of a true historical period which we may already study with the detachment of the true historian. Not one of the characters chosen by Mr. Basil Williams as subjects for his series of biographies is so near to us in spirit that we need hesitate to claim a certain objectivity for our estimate of his work and worth. Abdul Hamid, Bismarck and Victor Hugo belong as much to a period that is past and gone forever as Abraham Lincoln, Herbert Spencer or Delane of The Times; and it is astonishing to reflect that if Cecil Rhodes had lived he would not yet have been 70 years old. There cannot often have been a period in history which so completely a range of outlook has taken place within the space of a single generation. Rhodes is a man of long ago, we have no more men like him, and in many ways we are not sorry that he is the last of the pioneers. His name is now half forgotten in his own country, and his creed, in the form in which he believed it and lived for it, is discredited. His work, no doubt, lives on, not merely in South Africa but in England and in all the British Empire; and his memory is preserved as honorably at Oxford by the scholarships which he founded as in the immense tract of country which he claimed for British civilization and which bears his name. But his personal influence, the inspiration of his example and his character, were dead almost within a decade of his passing and the story of his life reads like a romance as unfamiliar to us in its setting as the Middle Ages.

But, however little the men of a later age may appreciate his motives, the life of Cecil Rhodes was a way of life interesting for the great things he accomplished in 49 short years. His achievements were great by their mere size and bulk, whatever one may think of their value or their justification; and his life is well worth studying if only for the amount of work that he succeeded in cramming into it. He hated "loafers"; the time in which to work seemed "so short, so miserably short," and he went complaining of "so little done, so much to do." Yet with nothing in his favor at the start, an awkward, ungainly manner, no great power of speech and no inherited advantages of wealth or position, he had won for himself as great a following as any man of his time.

Born in an English vicarage, the son of an English clergyman, Cecil Rhodes was one of 11 children, nine of whom were brothers. The two elder boys went to Winchester and Eton, but Cecil was put as a day boy to the local grammar school. He gave no signs of great distinction and he left school when he was only 15.

For two years he and his brother attempted to grow cotton in Natal; "they told me I could not grow cotton," he would say in later life whenever he attempted the impossible. Only two crops had been grown when Rhodes set out—with a few digger's tools, some volumes of the classics and a Greek Lexicon—on a 400-mile journey to the diamond fields. There, with about 10,000 fellow workers on a piece of ground 150 yards by 220, he started digging his fortune out of "Stilton cheese," one diamond to every 50 bucketsful. He hardly ever had a companion and seemed to take interest only in his own thoughts. "As Lord Rosebery said of him, he was that most formidable of all men of action, the practical visionary."

But he had always cherished the design of going to Oxford, "to help himself in his career." Not, of course, in the career of money making. Oxford could scarcely help him in that. But he was conscious already of his vocation, and between the ages of 20 and 23 he was passing to and fro between England and Africa, keeping terms intermittently at Oriel, eating dinners at the Temple so that he might "have a profession at his back," buying a "marvelously solvent property" on the outskirts of London for £6200 and consolidating his interest in De Beers. Surely as strange an undergraduate as any university has ever had. At Oxford he belonged to clubs more celebrated for good fellowship than for study, and had himself initiated as a Mason. At the age of 23 he took his degree and two years later he was worth £50,000 a year.

But all this time his money-making had a serious object. He was amused, of course, "by the game of winning it," but the real reason of his attaching so much importance to wealth was that he regarded it as a necessary means to public service. "You will never do any good if you have no money," but money for him was not an end in itself. "I have tried to combine the commercial with the imaginative," and always the commercial was subsidiary to his imaginative ends. That was why he could chafe General Gordon for having refused a General of treasure offered to him by the Chinese Government. "I should have taken it and as many more rooms full as they offered me; it is no use having big ideas if you have not the cash to carry them out."

Politics too were made the handmaid of his "big ideas." At the age of 31 he was treasurer of the Cape, and at 37 he was Prime Minister. But he was never the political politician. Just as in his early days in the house of Assembly he was still the digger in appearance—"I think I can legislate just as well in my Oxford

tweeds as in sable clothing." So, too, as Prime Minister he stood a little aside, was often absent and abroad, and was sparing in his utterances. As a master of words he was not pre-eminent; his awkward voice and awkward manner did not help him, and in a disjointed style he labored to express his thoughts, never speaking unless he had something to say. "Sometimes in debate he would interpose a long rambling speech entirely off the point, to convey some quite irrelevant idea on which he had been reflecting and which he desired to make known to his audience." Politics, in fact, gave him no more than a platform; and the arts of the politician he neglected and despised.

The end to which his money-making and political activities—and indeed all else in his life—were subordinated can be stated in various ways. In its crude form the faith which inspired him has unpleasant associations for the reader of today; it is reminiscent of a more recent imperialism. "Only one race approached God's ideal type, his own Anglo-Saxon race. God's purpose was to make the Anglo-Saxon race predominant, and the best way to help on God's work and fulfill his purpose in the world was to contribute to the predominance of the Anglo-Saxon race and so bring near the reign of justice, liberty and peace." By his first will, drawn up when he was 24, he proposed to found a secret society among whose objects would be "the ultimate recovery of the United States of America as an integral part of the British Empire. . . . and the foundation of so great a power as to render war impossible and promote the best interests of humanity." Laying his hand on the map of Africa as far north as the central lakes he would say: "All this to be painted red, that is my dream." But from these crude beginnings he made great advances, both in the formulation and in the attaining of his ideal. Something akin to vulgarity of mind remained with him, it is true, to the very end; but there is little of coarse imagination left in the man who can say: "We went far to the North, we occupied all short of the Zambesi; we did it by the feeling of the people. For, after all, even if you have the wealth, it is impossible to carry out a conception unless you have the feeling of the people with you." The man who could say "We must adopt a system of Indian despotism in our relations with the barbarians of South Africa," became before the end the apostle of equal rights for all civilized men, irrespective of race, south of the Zambesi.

Two ENGLISH WITS  
A Miscellany of the Wits: Select Pieces by William King, John Arbuthnot, and Other Hands. Edited by K. N. Colville. M. P. London: The Scholars Library. 15s.

The pieces by Other Hands referred to in this interesting volume take up only four pages, one and a half of which are occupied by the famous epitaph on Col. Francis Chatterbox, which is at least sometimes attributed to Arbuthnot; the other anonymous piece, "Thoughts on Various Subjects," is of small importance, so that for practical purposes we may consider the book before us as the work of two men, Dr. King and the far more distinguished Dr. Arbuthnot. William King (1663-1713), a cousin of the Hyde, was a scholar of Christchurch, an advocate of Doctors' Commons, an opponent of the great Bentley; a friend of Swift's, who got him the post of Gazetteer in succession to Steele, and throughout his life an amusing and witty writer of miscellanies in prose and verse. Those here reprinted, "A Journey to London in the Year 1698," is a parody of an absurd "Journey to Paris," printed by Dr. Martin Lister in the same year, and should be neglected by no student of the social life of the period. Dr. King's object being to describe everyday things, and to misinterpret them in the manner of his absurd original, we find all sorts of interesting touches which we shall seek for in vain elsewhere, the not lighting street lamps on moonlight nights, the women crying "Hot Gray Pease and Baken," or "Hot Ox-Cheek and Baked Warden," the Bellman crying small losses, the Advertiser making known great ones such as lapdogs, the apprentices and porters with their brooms and shovels clearing away the snow from the streets all paved with pebbles, flints, and ragstones. King is said to have preferred this little jeu d'esprit to his other works, and there is some admirable ridicule of the indiscriminate collections of the day, the illegible axons ascribed to "Cathamptoon, a Saxon Prince, and Godeania, his daughter," and the Catalogue of those who had been chased upon a stone from Scotland, with a "noble Pindarick" upon Widdington, who "fought upon his stumps" in black letter, and thereby established the antiquity of this interesting monument. His second work here reprinted, the "Dialogues of the Dead," is an amusing attack upon Bentley for his severe handling of King's friend Charles Boyle, in the matter of the Phalaris controversy, with its curious learning upon "Gammer Gurton's Needle," and other old English comedies and interludes, its attack upon "Bentivoglio's misapprehended and learned ingenuity, and its gentleman learned in tadpoles and tree-galls, with his dissertations upon summer and winter sports, videlicet butterflies, insects, and the like."

But the piece de resistance of the present volume is the witty and admirable Arbuthnot's "History of John Bull," which has an admirable foreword by the editor and a useful table of characters. One of the most amusing political skits ever written, and is to be hoped that the success of this volume of a place of honor in our literary handbooks, which is all that John Bull at present enjoys, may be converted into real familiarity by this well-timed reprint. How Lord Strutt (Philip III of Spain) bespoke his liveries of old Lewis Baboon (Louis XIV) and thereby set the house of John Bull in an uproar, and how Lewis Baboon designed to ruin all his neighborly business with Jack the Presbyterian from the heart of John Bull's (Spain) entertained John Bull with accounts of Sir Robert Bold's (Harley's) pretended insincerities is a story still well worth the reading, and every student of English history should enjoy this witty Tory attack upon the policy of Hocus and his wife, those very failings and important personages, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough. Altogether an interesting book, for which both publisher and editor deserve thanks.

AN EXPLANATION  
A Commentary Upon Browning's The Ring and the Book. By A. K. Cook. London: Oxford University Press.

Those who have read all of Browning's "The Ring and the Book" with enjoyment can doubtless appreciate the analyses and notes, of Mr. A. K. Cook. The poem itself aims, of course, to present an intense situation from many different points of view. Mr. Cook's commentary helps to make clearer just what the purpose and the accomplishment of the poem are; but one would better read the poem first.

At such moments Rhodes was a greater man than any of his successors in the field of statesmanship, and for the sake of his greatness he should be forgiven the delusions by which he sometimes chose to attain his ends. "Sometimes," he said at Oriel, his old college, in 1899, "in pursuing my object, the enlargement of the British Empire, and with it the cause of peace, industry and freedom, I have adopted means in removing opposition which were the rough-and-ready way to attain that object. But you must remember that in South Africa, where my work

has lain, the laws of right and equity are not fixed and established as in this country; and if I have once or twice done things which savored rather of violence than of protest, or peaceful striving, yet you must look back to far-off times in English history for a parallel to the state of things in South Africa. . . . In those past times there have been not a few men who have done good service to the State, but some of whose actions have partaken of the violence of their age, which are hard to justify in a more peaceful and law-abiding age. It is among these men that my own life and actions must be weighed and measured."

So let it be; and by that test Cecil Rhodes may claim his place among the immortals. He deserved well of the State, and of all humanity. In this book he is commemorated not as a hero but as a man with his full share of human imperfections. Mr. Basil Williams has given us a study of first rate importance, intensely interesting from the first page to the last, and brilliantly written. It is a constant portrait, with an amazing wealth of intimate and personal detail, and only so much historical background as is necessary to the understanding of the man. A masterly work.

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## SPECIAL PLEADING

Italy and the World War. By Thomas Nelson Page. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$5.

Mr. Page believes in laying his foundations thoroughly. He begins his volume with a study of the national consciousness which Italy inherited from her imperial past, and which persisted through the long delusion of the Holy Roman Empire, until it worked out the conception of a free and united Italy under the guidance of Mazzini, Garibaldi, and Cavour. He follows this with a history of the relations of Italy to the European situation when, after 1870, she became one of the greater powers. Then come several chapters on the position of Italy at the outbreak of the war, and her negotiations with the entente and with the Central European powers. The last half of the book is an account of the war itself and of the Italian campaigns.

It is to be limited at the outset that the book is a piece of special pleading. Mr. Page regards Italy's national consciousness as entitled to special respect, and her sacro egoismo as something quite apart from any other ruler. Just for instance, Germany failed to understand this, as she constantly failed to understand the noble minds of her opponents. "She did not know that in Italy deep down in the hearts of her people is the inextinguishable fire of Love of Liberty. She did not know that the lies under their love of Italy; their idea of Italy's aspirations—that it burns always under her sacred Egoismo—and that when the line should be drawn between Liberty and its opposite, Italy could be only on one side. Germany thought it meant only geographical extension—communal expansion" (page 146).

Mr. Page's brief for the defendant leads him into an elaborate account of Italy's reasons for being found in such bad company at the outbreak of the war. Any apology is, of course, unnecessary. After the French occupation of Tunis, between Lord Salisbury's falsehoods and Jules Ferry's mangled fist, it needed no sacro egoismo, but only a commonplace instinct of safety, to throw Italy into the triple alliance. And Mr. Page expends much effort to vindicate Italy from the charge of trading her support in the war to the highest bidder. His defense seems to be that Italy knew that Austria would never give outright as much as the entente would promise in case of victory, and that therefore there was no bargaining. Italy merely amused herself with Austria's offers while waiting for her own preparations to be completed, and for the entente to make up its mind to pay the price.

"There was no pretense of sentiment about Baron Sonnino in his dealing with Austria. His reasons were always the inexorable necessities of the situation. He desired secrecy as to the fact of the negotiations because, pending their conclusion, the Italian people would become excited. He desired compensation because Austria-Hungary, to bind Italy, had bound herself to certain things which she had violated. He desired immediate execution of any agreement arrived at, because he doubted the good faith of Austria-Hungary. He enlarged his demands from time to time because he was in no hurry to have them accepted and thus bind Italy to inaction." (Page 199).

The more serious question of Italy's obligations to the Allies under the triple alliance Mr. Page formulates clearly. Under Article VII Italy and Austria bound themselves, in case either made gains in the Balkans, to compensate the other. Legally, the case resolves itself into the question whether Italy was justified in invoking the clause of non-aggression. Did Austria's threatened occupation of Serbia entitle Italy to demand compensation in the Trentino and Istria? Morally, the question is whether Italy should in any and all circumstances carry out her historic policy of uniting with herself all Italian-speaking peoples—and adding some thousands of Germans and Slavs to provide the strongest possible strategic frontier. Sacro egoismo says yes, and so does Mr. Page.

Mr. Page is at his best in his account of the events of the month which preceded Italy's declaration of war on Austria. These fell under his personal observation, and he writes with the enthusiasm of an eye witness. The Treaty of London was secretly signed on April 26, 1915, by which Italy bound herself to make war within a month, and in case of victory was to possess the Brenner frontier, the Dalmatian coast, as well as an increase in her African dominion, the Dodecanese, and other unconsidered trifles. During that month the Italian people were to be led to make the war their own, a people's war, and the King, the Queen, the ministers, the Garibaldians, and d'Annunzio all went energetically to the task. Germany played her part to unexpected perfection by sinking the Lusitania on May 8, thus giving rise to the romantic belief that Italy went to war with Austria to avenge German murder on the high seas. In the end sacro egoismo triumphed, and Italy declared war on Austria, May 23.

The account of the war itself occupies the last half of the volume. It is clear that the author knows the exploits of the Bersaglieri, the Arditi, the Alpini, in their mountain campaigns only by report, but he gives a vivid summary of the successes of Cadorna in the Dolomites and on the Isonzo. For the dramatic collapse at Caporetto he has only the usual explanation, which amounts to a breakdown in morale, of which the general staff should not have been ignorant. For the equally dramatic recovery on the Piave he voices an admiration which his readers will share; but his eloquent appreciation of the final victory of Vittorio-Veneto will hardly

convince them that this last terrible bloodshed was necessary, since Germany had accepted Mr. Wilson's specifications of the terms of the armistice on October 12, nearly two weeks before the battle was begun. Doubtless the Italian high command thought it best, in spite of the Treaty of London, to take possession of as much of the spoils of war as possible, and bring them to the conference as a fait accompli. For the last chapter of the war, the disillusionment of Versailles, Mr. Page holds the Republicans of the Senate to blame, who, by attacking Mr. Wilson's "peace of principles," gave fresh license to all the dark forces of reactionary Europe.

It is surprising to find a book by so distinguished a literary artist as Mr. Page so badly written. Especially it is surprising to find his machinery of narration so badly managed. Instead of moving steadily and directly, the stream of narrative eddies about and flows back on itself with repetitions and dislocations which keep the reader annoyed and disconcerted. For instance, the misfortune of William of Wied, for a brief period King of Albania, are dwelt on with a lingering pleasure.

"He remained there only long enough for Esmed Pasha to take his measure and gather his hands together to drive him out, whereupon he sought refuge on a small Italian warship in the harbor. The Italian Commander escorted him back to the royal palace, and then ensued the usual course of such Revolutions. . . . (King William returned home." (Page 138.)

And on the opposite page: "It was in May (1914) that the insurrection occurred in Albania, and King William sought refuge with his family on board an Italian warship in the harbor. He was escorted back to the palace by the Italian Commander. But kings who abandon their thrones never return to remain—at least in Albania. . . . King William of Wied reigned no more." (Page 139.)

Even Mr. Page's sentences are chaotic. They suggest perhaps the difficulties of mountain warfare with which the author has so much concern. Again and again he gives the effect of scaling, with rope and ice axe, the sides of a precipitous idea. It is a difficult thing to bring Dante, whose political thought centered about the restoration of the Empire, into line with "the desire to reestablish the kingdom on the well-known lines once occupied by it," but Mr. Page accomplishes the feat by a handsome glissade. "Dante dreamed and wrote of a reestablished Roman Empire with its capital once more in Rome; and Dante, though Florentine then, is Italian now, and has long been Italian, part and parcel of all Italy, as much all Italian as Homer was all Greek."

There are some irritating errors in the book for which proof reading is doubtless responsible, e. g., Cortino di Ampezzo for Cortina (p. 234), "Roumania was under a seign of the Imperial family of Austria" (p. 162), and a certain Basil Bazar turns up more than once where the Sanjak of Novi Bazar is meant. But these are spots on the sun. On the whole Mr. Page has written doubtless what will be the most acceptable book by an American on Italian history, and we shall be surprised if his public does not demand a new edition forthwith.

## NEW EDITIONS

The Oxford edition of Keats, edited by H. Buxton Forman, and of Dante, translated by Henry Francis Cary, has just been reprinted. This edition is, of course, well known for its convenient size and careful editing. Its reappearance now is an indication of the fact that the publishers are gradually reprinting many standard works that were allowed to go out of print during the war, when the utmost economy of paper was necessary.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## It Is a Bright June Morning

It is a bright June morning. The fresh grass is loaded with dew, every blade of which sparkles in the light of the brilliant sun. A big, yellow-shouldered bee comes booming through the open window, and buzzes up and down my room, and threatens my shrinking ears, and then dives through the window again; and his form recedes and his hum dies away, as if it were the note of a reed-stem in the "swell" of a church organ. There is such confusion in the songs of the birds, that I can hardly select the different notes, so as to name their owners. There is a great deal of bird-singing that is simply what a weaver would call "filling." Robins and bobolinks and blue-birds and sundry other favorites furnish the warp, and color and characterize the tapestry of a flowing, vocal morning; while the little, gray-backed multi-tudework in the neutral ground tones, and bring the sweeter and more elaborate notes into beautiful relief. Thus, with a little aid of imagination, I get up some very exquisite fabrics—vocal silks and satins—robins on a field of chickadees; bobolinks and thrushes alternately on a hit-or-miss ground of blackbirds, wrens, and pewees. Into the midst of all this delicious confusion there breaks a note that belongs to another race of creatures; . . . It is a little boy, his face is as bright and cheerful as the face of the morning itself; and what do you think he is singing? "Hail Columbia, happy land," at the top of his lungs! The birds are merrily wheeling over his head, and diving through the air, and moving here and there as freely as the wind, yet not one among them carries a lighter heart—Timothy Titcomb, "Lessons in Life."

## Beyond Me in the Fields

Beyond me in the fields the sun Soaks in the grass and hath his will; I count the marguerites one by one; Even the buttercups are still. On the brook yonder not a breath Disturbs the spider or the midge. The water-bugs draw close beneath The cool gloom of the bridge.

Where the far elm-tree shadows flood Dark patches in the burning grass, The cows, each with her peaceful cud, Lie waiting for the heat to pass. From somewhere on the slope near by Into the pale depth of the moon A wandering thrush slides leisurely His thin revolving tune.

—Archibald Lampman.

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## Courage

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE human mind is prone to lean on matter to give it the necessary physical and moral courage to face the problems that arise in the common experiences of daily life. A man who embarks upon a business that needs large sums of money to enable it to meet its obligations naturally turns to his capital, or his investments, in order to see what he has with which to meet these liabilities. The actual money might not be available in so much gold or silver, but he would need to have some symbol or guarantee that certain sums of money belonged to him and would be available at the right time to meet the calls upon it.

In Christian Science, mankind is being taught to turn to Spirit instead of matter to seek the necessary capital in whatever form it is needed to enable him to progress, and the one who does so is constantly finding out that the source of supply is inexhaustible. He therefore gains courage to make bolder attacks on whatever would hinder the growth and development of his undertaking. It follows that he who draws upon Spirit instead of matter for courage and strength to meet the difficulties experienced in daily life, is the one that will inevitably succeed. It is also evident that only those who have gained some knowledge of the power of Spirit will be wise and alert enough to turn to Spirit instead of matter in time of need.

The account given in the book of Judges of the victory of Gideon and his three hundred men over the hosts of Midian, shows the result of turning to Spirit instead of matter for help to overcome evil as expressed in the armies opposed to them. If Gideon had turned to matter for assistance to overcome this vast multitude, he would certainly have felt it was a well-nigh hopeless task, and would have lost all hope and courage at the outset, so inviting defeat. Gideon, however, had turned to Mind, Principle, for help, when, as a result of the disobedience of the children of Israel, the Midianites for a time prevailed against them, and he knew his capital in the form of spiritual power was available in proportion to his spiritual understanding, and was inexhaustible. He had to prove his loyalty to Principle by overthrowing the altar of Baal his father had built, before the opportunity for the larger demonstration came, and it would seem that the fact that he was willing to make himself unpopular and to stand against the anger of the men of the city who were followers of Baal, showed he had sufficient moral courage to lead his men to victory against their oppressors.

One of the essential attributes of an active student of Christian Science is courage and with this quality is usually combined alertness, for, to express real courage, one must be alert to know what has to be guarded against. Turning again to the story of Gideon, the temptation to rely on material numbers only is seen and is destroyed by a process which not only reduced the numbers to what seemed a ridiculously small amount, but in reducing them, eliminated those who were not sufficiently alert and might be a source of danger to their comrades. The simple process of choosing only those who drank by carrying the water to their mouths in their hands, thus being able to keep a watchful eye for any sign of the enemy, was a method of eliminating those who had not a sufficient understanding of Principle to be on their guard against the attacks of error, and it forced Gideon and the chosen three hundred to lean on Spirit instead of matter for help. The result, as is well known, was the utter defeat of the Midianites and Amalekites by a mere handful of men, giving a wonderful illustration of the power of Spirit over material numbers.

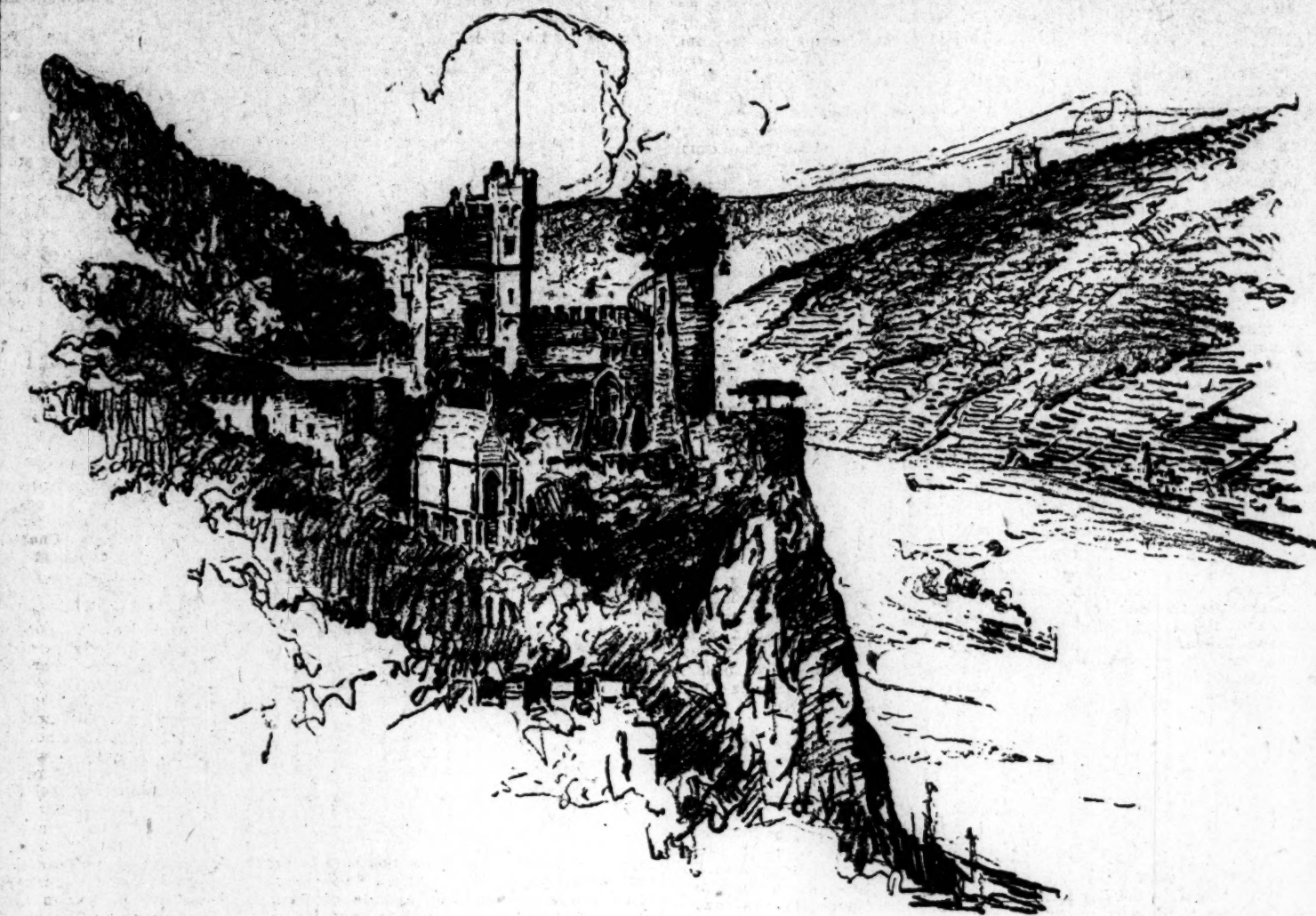
The real struggle is, of course, never against material numbers, but against one's own fear, and Gideon had evidently some fear to overcome in himself before he was able to lead his men to victory. We are told that he went down with his servant to look at the host of the Midianites and whilst there he overheard a dream being told by one of his enemies, the interpretation of which was taken to show that the armies of Midian would be delivered into his hands. This caused Gideon to rejoice, and as it was always the case, rejoicing and fear cannot dwell together, and from that moment he seemed to have no doubt as to the outcome of the battle.

As the only possible opportunity for defeat in this struggle with the mighty hosts of error was shown to be in Gideon's own thinking, so it is with every student of Christian Science who takes his stand on his highest understanding of Principle. Mrs. Eddy says on page 225 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "You may know when first Truth leads by the fewness and faithfulness of its followers. Thus it is that the march of time bears onward freedom's banner. The powers of this world will fight, and will command their sentinels not to let truth pass the guard until it subscribes to their systems; but Science, heeding not the pointed bayonet, marches on. There is always some tumult, but there is a rallying to truth's standard." And so no matter how few in numbers the followers of Truth seem to be, there can be no possible doubt as to the outcome of the warfare with the big battalions of evil.

When, after the hosts of Midian had been routed, the children of Israel begged Gideon to become their ruler,

he replied, "The Lord shall rule over you," for he had learned through this experience that it was not his own power that had won the victory, but the power of Truth over evil, and he had evidently risen above personal sense sufficiently to turn away immediately from this suggestion of material power. And so mankind today is being taught in the pages of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, that Principle is the only authority and the only power, and true courage is only gained by relying on Principle, not on material force.

ready, on the 12th July, sanctioned the Constitution of 1829. As finally passed it stood thus. The republic was centralized and the whole territory divided up into Departments, Provinces, and Cantons. The local Vice-Presidents (of Venezuela and New Granada) were abolished and at the head of the Departments were placed Intendants, who practically occupied the same position of subordination to the executive. Under the Intendants were the chief magistrates of Provinces and Cantons. . . . The President's powers were strictly limited, and he was responsible for the acts of his government.



Rheinstein Castle and the Rhine, Germany

## The Rhine

Hills and towers are gazing downward In the mirror-gleaming Rhine, And my boat drives gayly onward, While the sun-rays round it shine.

Calm I watch the wavelets stealing, Golden gleaming, as I glide; Calmly too awakes the feeling Which within my heart I hide.

—Heinrich Heine (tr. by C. G. Leland).

## Bolívar as Liberator and President

The story of the career of Simon Bolívar, chief leader in the successful revolt against Spain in Venezuela, New Granada, and Peru, a century ago, establishing republics in place of monarchical rule, is related by F. Loraine Petre in his book on the "Liberator." An account of Bolívar's meeting with Morillo, the Spanish commander, and of his connection with the new republic of Colombia, is thus given:

"The armistice and treaty being concluded, Morillo expressed a desire to make the personal acquaintance of his antagonist, to which Bolívar willingly agreed. "The place fixed for the meeting was the hamlet of Santa Ana, midway between Bolívar's headquarters at Trujillo and Morillo's at Carache. On the morning of the 27th November, 1829, Morillo arrived there with a staff of some fifty officers, including La Torre, and an escort of a squadron of hussars. Shortly afterwards O'Leary announced the approach of Bolívar. Morillo asked him what escort the republican chief brought. On being told Bolívar had only ten or twelve officers, besides the Spanish commissioners, Morillo replied: 'I thought I had adventured myself thus far with a very small guard, but my former enemy has outdone me in generosity. I will order the hussars to retire,' which he did. He also asked the names of any Spanish officers likely to be unwelcome to Bolívar, and ascertained that none of them were present. As the Liberator appeared in sight, Morillo, dressed in full uniform and wearing his orders, went forward with La Torre and others to meet him.

"Again he asked which was Bolívar, and, on O'Leary's pointing him out, exclaimed, 'What! that little man with a blue coat and a military cap, riding a mule?' As they met, the two generals dismounted and embraced cordially. Then they returned to the best hut in Santa Ana, where Morillo had prepared breakfast. They spent the day together, talking over their wars, and equal harmony reigned between their officers. Both slept that night under the same roof. Morillo had proposed erecting a monument to commemorate this strange historic meeting, and a large square boulder was placed to mark the spot meanwhile. Next day the Spanish and Colombian chiefs parted on the most cordial terms, never to meet again. Both appear to have been perfectly satisfied with their interview. . . .

"In the first days of September, Bolívar found himself in Maracaibo, after issuing orders for the pacification of Coró. . . .

Only in the case of foreign invasion, or civil war, did absolute power pass into his hands. As Bolívar neatly put it, 'the government of Colombia was either a gentle rivulet or a devastating torrent.' It was hardly ever anything but the torrent in his lifetime, for there was almost always either invasion or civil war.

"At this time, the Liberator received many letters from members of the General Congress at Cúcuta, begging him to come and direct their deliberations. That was incompatible with his plans of conducting personally the expedition to the isthmus, and he refused. To Guai, the Finance Minister, he replied at greater length in a letter, in one passage of which he says his ambition is that the verdict of history may be: 'Bolívar took command to liberate his fellow-citizens, and, when they were free, left them to govern themselves by the law and not by his will.' Thereupon the Congress proceeded, on the 7th September, to the election of a President and Vice-President. For the Presidency, Bolívar had a large majority. For the Vice-Presidency there was a closer contest between Narfíño and Santander, the latter eventually coming out victorious after several scrutinies.

"It now became necessary for Bolívar and Santander to go to Cúcuta to take the oath of office. Both arrived about the same time, but, before taking the oath, the Liberator insisted on being allowed liberty still to continue military operations. A special law was passed on the 20th August, 1821, providing that, whilst he was absent in the field, the Vice-President should act for him. He took the oath on the 3rd October. Before he signed the Constitution and decreed its execution, he addressed the assembly, protesting his unwillingness to accept the Presidency. 'I prefer,' he said, 'the title of citizen to that of Liberator, for the latter is the outcome of war, the former of law.' To this the President of the Congress replied, insisting, on behalf of the assembly, on the necessity of Bolívar's being the first President of the Republic. . . .

"His life is the history of a great success and a great failure. He succeeded in throwing off for ever the yoke of Spain, which had pressed for three centuries on the shoulders of South America; he failed to set up, in place of Spanish dominion, anything resembling a stable, free, and popular government. Bolívar's success marks him out as the greatest man South America has produced, one to whom the title of 'El Ilustre Americano' might have been more properly given than to Guzmán Blanco, whose vanity prompted him to assume it. His failure hardly detracts from his greatness, for the task of making a great nation out of the materials he had to work with was an impossible one. He had to deal with peoples depraved by centuries of bad government. The mass of the population, sunk in superstition, servility, and ignorance, was without initiative or capacity. . . .

## Butterflies

Fast dancing flames on twig and bough,  
Bright flakes of sunshine drifting through  
The heavy woodland shadows; now  
Wee, wavering stars against the blue.  
—Herbert Bashford.

## The Most Picturesque Place

We had always been hunting for it. We had always felt sure that somewhere, some day, we should find the perfect place which was to combine the charm of the Middle Ages with the comfort of the nineteenth century—the Albert Dürer town which could be reached in a railway-train, with medieval streets through which the dinner bell would make a pleasant sound, where there would be plenty of

luxuriously so, in the Most Picturesque Place in the World. "A deal of high living" we enjoyed there. And the charm of contrast was added when fresh from the morning plunge in the cool spring water of our bath, we loitered upon picturesque bridges watching the washerwomen at work in the rocky bed of the thin stream, or rambling into the narrow, smelly streets, where pictorial old ladies, practising an almost forgotten handicraft, were sitting at the doors of Rembrandt-like cellars, with their feet in undrained gutters.—"French Cathedral," by Elizabeth Robins Pennell.

## Kiris-Vean Regatta Day

Sir Felix, good man, started with a fixed idea that a regatta differed from a Primrose Fête, if at all, then only in being non-political. He could not get it out of his head that public speeches were of the essence of the festivity; and when, with all the tact at my command, I insisted on aquatics, he countered me by proposing to invite down a lecturer from the Navy League! As he put it in the heat of argument, "Weren't eight Dreadnoughts aquatic enough for anybody?"

The weather prospects, as the moment drew near, filled us with anxious forebodings, for the anti-cyclonic spell showed signs of breaking, and the Sunday and Monday were lowering faces. But Tuesday dawned brilliantly; and when, after a hasty breakfast, I walked over to Kiris-vean, I found Sir Felix waiting for me at the top of the hill in his open landau, with a smile on his face, a rose in his buttonhole, and a white waistcoat that put all misgivings to shame. "A perfect day!" he called out with a wave of the hand.

"A foxy one," I suggested, and pointed out that the wind sat in a doubtful quarter, that it was backing against the sun, that it was light and might at any time die away and cheat us of our sailing matches. "Always the boats with you!" he rallied me; "my dear sir, it is going to be perfect. As the song says, 'we've got the ships, we've got the men, and we've got the money too.' An entire success, you may take my word for it!"

We descended the hill to find the village gay with bunting, the competing boats lying ready off the pier, a sizable crowd already gathered, and the committee awaiting us at the beach-head. Each committee-man wore a favor of blue-and-white ribbon, and upon our arrival every hat flew off to Sir Felix, while the band played "See the Conquering Hero Comes!"

It was, not to put too fine a point on the description, an atrocious band. It had come from afar, from one of the inland china-clay villages, and in hiring it the committee had been content to its principle that no more money than was necessary should be allowed to go out of Kiris-vean. Report-malicious, I feel sure—reached me later that, at the first note of it, an aloe in Sir Felix's gardens, a mile away—a plant noted for blossoming once only in one hundred years—burst into profuse and instantaneous bloom.

Sir Felix himself, who had abounded all day in happy turns of speech, said the best thing of this band. He said it was "sul generis." He was magnificent throughout. I am not going to describe the Regatta. . . . So let me only say that the weather completely justified his cheery optimism; that the breeze, though slight, held throughout the sailing events and then dropped, leaving the bay glassy as a lake for the rowers; that sports ashore—three-legged races, egg-and-spoon races, sack races, races for young men, donkey races, a tug-of-war, a greasy pole, a miller-and-sweep combat filled the afternoon; . . . the tables groaned with piles of soft from cake and cream "splitters"; and

that when the company had, in Homeric phrase— . . . put aside from them the desire of meat and drink, Sir Felix stood up and made a speech.

It was an admirable speech too. It began with "My dear friends," and the exordium struck at once that paternal note, so lovable. "They must excuse him if he now took his departure; . . . To be innocently happy—that had used to be the boast of England, of 'Merry England'; and he had ever prized happy living faces in Kiris-vean above the ancestral portraits; not all happy, if one might judge from their expressions—hanging on his walls at home." (Prolonged applause greeted this; and deservedly, for he spoke no more than he meant.) He became reminiscent, and singling out a school-child here and there, discoursed of their grandparents, even of their great-grandparents; recalled himself to pay a series of graceful tributes to all who had contributed to make the day a success; and wound up by regretting that he could not stay for the fireworks.—"Corporal Sam," by "Q" (A. T. Quiller-Couch).

## The Pacific

To many of us the Pacific conjures up visions of sun-flecked coral islands set in an azure sea, of cloudless skies and scented, off-shore breezes; or perhaps of warm, tropic nights with some shadowy palm-tree ("that giraffe of vegetables" as Stevenson called it) fantastically bowing to the great silver moon, while the distant drum-taps of some village dance, now quick, now slow, come rhythmically floating across the lagoon. To all who have once been awayed by the intoxicating charm of the Pacific there is a memory never to be forgotten, a voice whose seductive call appeals to all alike. To some the magic of it rises even in the years long after, and draws them irresistibly back. I have known the rough trader, who has made enough to live on, at last board with relief a steamer for "home." . . . But he has been back again within twelve months.—T. R. St. Johnston.

## When Burbadge Played

When Burbadge played, the stage was bare  
Of fount and temple, tower and stair;  
Two backwards eked a battle out;  
Two supers made a rabble rout;  
The throne of Denmark was a chair!

This is the Actor's gift; to share  
All moods, all passions, nor to care  
One whit for scene, so he without  
Cah lead men's minds the round-  
about.  
Stirred as of old those hearers were  
When Burbadge played!  
—Austin Dobson.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1921

## EDITORIALS

### Breaking Party Control of Congress

INDICATIONS that the United States Congress is feeling a new responsiveness to popular wishes regarding legislation are contained in highly interesting correspondence from this newspaper's Washington Bureau, published in the issue of May 30. A group system is developing, we are told, regardless of party affiliations, threatening a disintegration of the old system of party caucus and majority leadership which has so long distinguished legislative proceedings in this country. Congressmen are now uniting in blocs, expressly for the purpose of securing the passage of particular measures which the blocs and the special classes that they represent deem necessary. The soldier members of the House have formed a group in opposition to the regular army influence. The farmers have another group, including a score of senators, and five times as many House members, bent on putting through certain agricultural measures, no matter what the opposition may be. A labor group counts a strong body of Republicans and Democrats. There is a group to further the interests of the Pacific Coast, another to secure government aid for reclamation work, and another to stimulate water power development. They pledge their members to act collectively in support of specific legislation, but they mean to act together on all legislation whenever such union promises to further their special projects.

There is really a good deal more in this movement than appears on the surface. It is full of hope for those who have seen, in the party system of the United States, something like popular bondage. The new groups give promise of more freedom. They may seem to centralize their efforts on legislation for particular classes, yet, even so, what they bid fair to achieve will almost surely redound to the general benefit. In a situation where much highly necessary legislation has been stifled, year after year, merely because party leaders preferred to prevent all consideration of it rather than run the risk of an adverse division, almost any movement that proposes to break the blockade deserves a popular welcome and is likely to get it. What the party system has done, in the way of killing off popular bills merely because they promised to split up party solidarity or make trouble for the men who were steering things, is beyond the knowledge or appreciation of probably nine-tenths of the country's voters. It may seem incredible to many of these, that men sent to Washington as representatives of the people have habitually and deliberately knuckled down to a system whereby legislation has been manipulated to serve the interests of party control rather than the interests of the people. But that is exactly what representative government has come to in Washington. There is nothing new about it, either. The novelty is in the gradual advance upon the Capitol, in recent years, of a small army of unofficial, but very direct, representatives of certain large factions of the electorate, full of purpose to secure the new laws which changing conditions have made necessary.

The press has told only casually and brokenly, for the most part, of the growth of class lobbies in Washington. Still, almost all newspaper readers are, by now, aware that such organizations as the American Farm Bureau Federation, the railroad brotherhoods, and the American Legion now maintain central offices within easy reach of the halls of Congress, manned by experts who know not only what their special groups favor in the way of legislation, but have some knowledge of how to bring those wishes effectively to the attention of congressmen. There are even some readers who understand that the farmer group, now strongly organized in Congress, has been brought together largely to overcome the party blockade which, for practically a decade, has prevented a strong sentiment in Congress favoring control of the beef packers from ever taking form in legislation. Added to many class lobbies of this kind have been at least a handful of liberals and publicists, specifically interested in what they call the restoration of representative government to its rightful owners, the people, instead of the interests. This little group has made an uphill fight, largely by carefully watching legislation and publishing their findings as widely as their limited means have allowed.

If the American public knows where it is well off, it will pay some attention to this movement. So far as it is really in the popular interest, it should be supported. Yet it needs to be carefully scrutinized and persistently followed lest the drives of particular factions prove to be merely the return of the old play for special interests in a new form. Careful attention to legislative procedure on the part of the public will prevent abuses under the group system, as it could probably have prevented most of them under party control. The public has been too indifferent. It is only beginning to understand that it cannot assure itself of representative government in Congress merely by voting for congressmen. It must make its influence felt during every hour of the Congressional session or it may be sure that other interests, not of a public nature, will try to have their way. Those other interests are no less constituents of the members of the Senate and House. They have some claim to attention. But if the larger public contrives to make itself felt in Washington between elections, congressmen will have a good excuse for denying themselves to those constituents who have only personal and special interests to urge.

Development of the new group system indicates that the public is being heard from. Though the popular expression comes from particular classes and sections, it may better come that way than not at all. In fact, the more self-expressive classes and groups shall become vociferous at Washington, the greater the chance that the whole people will be fairly represented.

### Anglo-American Friendship

SPEAKING in Montreal, some time ago, on the question of Anglo-American friendship, William Howard Taft, former President of the United States, declared that one of the best assurances for the maintenance of world peace lay in the good relations existing between the two great branches of the English-speaking people, that in the British Commonwealth and that in the United States. Nowhere, Mr. Taft declared, was this friendship seen more clearly than in the relations between the Dominion of Canada and the United States. "We have exhibited to the world," he said, "the possibility of two nations settling all their differences by negotiations. It has not been a story of pure calm either. We have had many little subjects of friction. There was the Oregon boundary dispute and the northeastern boundary, the trouble arising during the Civil War, the Alabama claims dispute, and other difficulties; and yet all these were settled amicably and satisfactorily, and close friendship maintained. For a hundred years we have had a boundary of land and water between us of 4000 miles extent, or more, along which neither country has ever maintained a battleship or a fortification."

Now, there is nothing new about such a statement. It has been made, in varying forms, by prominent men and women from the United States and from all parts of the British Commonwealth, many times, in recent years. It cannot, however, be repeated too often. Beside this great fact, accomplished and continuing, the rumors and reports so freely circulated on both sides of the Atlantic today are seen in their true light. It is indeed worthy of note that many speakers, both British and American, who have dealt with this question, lately, have dealt with it from some such fundamental standpoint as this. They have refused to discuss the Irish question, or the oil question, or the cable question, or any other of the many questions which are supposed to be "straining" Anglo-American relations today, and have sought to recall attention to what is really fundamental. Thus Lord Robert Cecil, who has already done so much in the cause of world peace, did not hesitate, speaking in London, recently, to "recapture the vision" of a few years ago, and, far from acquiescing in the cynical assertion that it was the result of emotionalism, stoutly affirmed that it stood for the profoundest wisdom, the outcome of an insight gained through self-sacrifice. Recalling his own thoughts about that time, the time when the United States entered the war, he insisted that he saw in the drawing together of the two great branches of the English-speaking people "a compensation for all that they had suffered." "I recall," he added, "our aspirations for a new era, for what we would do together for the good of the world. We conceived of our two countries, if I may say so, as marching hand in hand toward the dawn. It was a great vision and it was an immense inspiration."

This refusal to dismiss the "vision of the sanctuary" as something from which the two nations are well awakened represents a stand for Anglo-American friendship of very first importance, and it is for this reason that the speeches made at the Pilgrims' luncheon in London the other day, when Admiral Sims was entertained, were so specially welcome. Admiral Sims himself did not hesitate to recall the great facts of the war, paying honor where honor was due, and allowing no thought of national pride to blur his outlook on the great things his neighbors had done. The Grand Fleet was the "keystone of the allied arch." If, in some way, it could have been destroyed, nothing could have saved the allied cause. "We might have enlisted and trained 10,000,000 men," Admiral Sims declared, "and if we had the transport necessary, we could not have done the thing and have got them across the sea if it had not been for the Grand Fleet."

It was on the same occasion that Admiral Beatty paid warm tribute to the cooperation of the American fleet and all its personnel. He told how they played together, "enjoyed the social amenities of Scapa Flow together, during the winter," and how, in every way, the relationship between the two navies was such that it might be said indeed "We are brothers."

Now all these men know what they are talking about. They are men who stood and wrought in the thick of the fight, and, in the years that have passed since the signing of the armistice, they have, as far as any outward confession would show, seen no reason to revise their view. The fact is that fundamentals cannot change, and such men as Mr. Taft, Lord Robert Cecil, Admiral Sims, and Admiral Beatty, in viewing this question, are only concerned with fundamentals. Business, big and little, politics, the individual views of statesmen and diplomatists may claim to alter the relationship between nations, but they never can, in the long run, shake the fundamental unity which springs from a common ideal. "Is it not true," to quote Lord Robert Cecil, speaking of the people of the United Kingdom and the United States, "that essentially their desires, their aspirations, their ideals are the same? If it is true, and I am sure it is, surely it only requires knowledge, frankness, mutual acquaintance to bring those desires to effect." A fuller recognition of these facts would place the question of Anglo-Saxon friendship permanently beyond the touch of those who seek to disrupt it.

### Australia's Northern Territory Again

"THERE is a cloud on the northern horizon which today may be no larger than a man's hand, but which many are convinced will, if uncontrolled, produce a national deluge in the future." Thus does Mr. Justice Ewing of the Australian Supreme Court, in a recent report, sum up the position in Australia's Northern Territory. The Northern Territory has been a serious problem ever since it was taken over by the Federal Government, just ten years ago. A huge country of over 520,000 square miles, it has a white population of approximately 3000, curiously cut off, not only from the seat of government, but from the life of the country as a whole. As at present constituted, the territory is governed by an administrator, assisted by an advisory council. The council, however, makes no pretense at

being representative, and this fact has constituted a serious grievance with the people of the province, for some time past, resulting, about eighteen months ago, in something very like an open revolt. At Port Darwin, the principal town, the people, on that occasion, compelled the three chief government officials to leave the territory, and dispatched a message to the Federal Government, at Melbourne, declaring that the people of the Northern Territory would be satisfied with nothing, less than a provincial council elected on the basis of adult suffrage.

It was to investigate the situation thus created that Mr. Justice Ewing was commissioned to go to Port Darwin in the early part of last year, and the report which he has now submitted on the matter makes interesting reading. Mr. Ewing is very far from condemning the "insurgents." He describes their action in deporting three of the chief government officials by no harder word than "unconstitutional," and he is quite emphatic in declaring that the root of the mischief is the old injustice of taxation without representation, coupled with an autocracy in government which would not be tolerated for a moment in any other state in the Commonwealth. "The Parliament of Australia, His Majesty's ministers and their appointees," Mr. Ewing declares, "have governed and controlled the Northern Territory autocratically." They have refused to its people, in any reasonable sense of the term, the right of citizenship, and they imagined that there could be permanent peace." Mr. Ewing found, moreover, that persons had been imprisoned without any warrant or justification in law; that it was the custom to imprison native and half-caste witnesses without warrant, and that debtors, "including young men who had offered their services in the war, were imprisoned for debt."

The chief danger of such a state of things, as Mr. Ewing sees it, is its bearing on the maintenance of the "White Australia" policy. The territory is regarded as the great northern bulwark in maintaining this policy, and the importance of its just administration and steady development can hardly be exaggerated. The difficulties in the way of developing the Northern Territory may be many, but they are not insurmountable. Really the only thing that is the matter with the territory is that it is a "very young country." Given a just administration and patient effort, its future is no more in doubt than is the future of any other state in the Commonwealth.

### Freer International Trade

MONEY is a universal "sword that knows no brother" in times of war, but in times of peace, while it is an instrument that still fails to consider any favorite relations, it exercises the saving grace of being a constructive element in international commercial affairs. Since money is the common denominator of modern business, which is growing more and more international, it has become, in a sense, something of a universal language. Attention is thus widely arrested by a manifesto, issued in this "tongue" by a group of representative British bankers in London, protesting against "any legislative or administrative measure tending to check the free exchange of goods with foreign countries as a blow at world-wide commerce on which the United Kingdom principally depends." This pronouncement reveals what money has learned, for it reflects the judgment of experienced leaders in finance, and is of unusual importance at a time when the nations are readjusting their economic affairs, amid conditions that are forcing consideration of factors without as well as within any individual nation. In effect, the pronouncement embodies the fundamental idea of free trade.

Barriers erected for protection or revenue are necessarily artificial, and the ultimate effect of any interference with natural economic laws, so-called, is still debated. Therefore it is a question that must be carefully studied until the right solution is found. In the light focused upon the problem by the manifesto of the London financiers it is fair to expect to find some helpful leading toward that end, especially since these men think in business rather than political terms. The conclusions of these men have clearly taken into account the possible effects of the reports that Germany is prepared, or is preparing, to undersell practically every other nation, yet it is common talk that the banking community favors a repeal of the levy on German exports, already reduced from 50 to 26 per cent. Even in the face of the possible undercutting of prices, the bankers' conviction is that there must be a free exchange of goods, if the great accumulations of stocks are to be floated, and the channels of commerce kept unobstructed for the benefit of all concerned.

In view of the controversy that has gone on for years over the practice of setting up trade hurdles in the form of tariffs, it is interesting, and may be illuminating, to glance back a hundred years or so to compare the commercial ideals of those days with the ideals of today. A century ago the famous petition of the Merchants of London was drawn up and presented to Parliament. It is agreed that the arguments for free trade were never better expressed than when those men summed them up, saying that "foreign commerce is eminently conducive to the wealth and prosperity of a country by enabling it to import the commodities for the production of which the soil, climate, capital, and the industry of other countries are best calculated, and to export in payment those articles for which its own situation is best adapted," adding that "freedom from restraint is calculated to give the utmost extension to foreign trade." It is interesting to find that convictions expressed by some present-day leaders of American and other business enterprises, that are outgrowing national limitations and branching out into the international sphere, agree so closely with the century-old view that freedom from restraint serves to extend trade to the utmost. There remains, however, the question of unfair competition.

### Reading on Railway Trains

MANY travelers consider a railway journey an opportunity for enjoying some of the reading that they have long promised themselves. If the trip extends over a day or more, it may well be one of those rare occasions,

in this age of motor cars and "movies," when a person can finish a whole volume at a single sitting. The book to be thus honored should, of course, be carefully chosen, for though many a volume, especially of fiction, may easily be read in three or four hours, there are not so many new books of which the reader feels he really must get the unified impression that can be experienced only in an uninterrupted perusal. Bernard Shaw's "Back to Methuselah," preface and all, may be such a book, for a play deserves to be read in about the time it would occupy on the stage, and a play by Bernard Shaw ought to hold one's attention fully on the train during a long stretch of unattractive scenery. On a trip across the United States a diligent person should be able to finish even the two thick volumes of "The Outline of History," by H. G. Wells, or of "Modern Democracies," by Lord Bryce. To read either of those works at a single sitting would be a rather remarkable achievement; but to consider the history of the world or the great subject of democracy by such consecutive reading during two or three days on a train is entirely feasible.

Of the shorter recent books that one may notice in the railway trains during the summer tourist season this year, Robert Lynd's "The Art of Letters," Charles S. Brooks' "Hints to Pilgrims," or Edward Yeomans' "Shackled Youth" can be read and thought over, one essay at a time. Some people prefer this sort of reading when they are on a journey. It is interesting to see nowadays in the trains and stations of the United States an increasing number of books, other than novels, that require thoughtful consideration. The bookshop in the great union station of Kansas City, Missouri, for instance, sets before its prospective customers various of the more serious new books as well as the usual fiction.

Now that the magazines have been returned to the observation cars, from which they were taken as a war economy, it is possible once more to read, without buying copies, "Asia" when one is on the way to San Francisco, and "Vanity Fair" when one is on the way back to Chicago. It is interesting to see how the magazines that are chosen for the observation cars often have some relation to the regions to which each particular railroad leads. Some day the railway managers will doubtless recognize an advantage in providing some attractive books of place also. Even on an actual journey, one frequently likes to read of other more remote possibilities of travel, since continuous anticipation is a part of the pleasure. In every respect it is to the advantage of the railroad company to help its patrons to be actively contented with their reading on the trains, for the enjoyment of just the right book for any particular trip helps to make the trip satisfying. So such lending libraries as there have been in the observation cars may well be enlarged and more carefully chosen, for mere volumes of inferior fiction are not worth the space they occupy. Wise and agreeable reading for travelers is indeed to be encouraged.

### Editorial Notes

WHEN Lord Milner retired from office in Great Britain, a few months ago, he did not retire from the field of active usefulness. No one who knew him ever thought he would. For whether he was laboring as a journalist, sitting in the House, filling the office of a great pro-consul, or acting as minister in a war cabinet, Lord Milner has ever put service first. And so the very latest is that Lord Milner has accepted the chairmanship of a new company formed to exploit a new and much-needed system of transport. It is a system based on the fact that "the maximum of tractive activity is obtained from an engine running, not on rails, but on wheel ways of a road-like surface; while the minimum of tractive resistance is obtained from carrying the load in trucks on rails." Such a scheme certainly sounds revolutionary enough, but that will not matter, if it is successful.

A NEW difficulty will be added to those of commercial traveling already revealed if the experiences of a Peruvian merchant are to become general. Arriving from Europe, he unfolded before the astonished eyes of the immigration inspectors a document more than six feet long, announcing that this was his passport. Since leaving his native land on business, about three years ago, every country he had visited had insisted on attaching its own addendum to the original, until he felt that he must hasten his return, if the passport were not to overflow his trunks.

THE Milton, Massachusetts, boy in Cuba who sent to his father a 10-foot box constrictor as a gift, evidently did not realize that this remembrance would not win him parental approval. Both the father and the mother, it is related, manifested anything but appreciation. The only one who derived any joy from the incident, probably, was the park commissioner, who put a new pet in his zoo. That lad in Cuba may not have had any letter from home for some days, but he is pretty sure to get one now.

THERE is one thing that can safely be said about Governor Dorsey's allegations with regard to cruel treatment of Negroes in Georgia: it has set the people of the southern United States to thinking deeply on this important question. Some men have even had the courage, or perhaps in some quarters it would be considered the temerity, to come forward to the defense of the Governor, who naturally has been under fire since his action was taken. Matters have already gone too far for widespread discussion of the Negro situation in that State to be prevented, and it is to be hoped that Georgia will not stop with a superficial investigation.

IF THE advice of "General" Coxey is followed, all United States interest-bearing bonds will be retired, and enough paper money printed to cover the amount represented. It is declared that, if this is done, somehow or another a sort of economic millennium for the country will result. Mr. Coxey's suggestions are unusual, and his means of effecting them, by a parade of the unemployed before the gates of government, curious. Perhaps, after all, it is mainly a case of a romantic man who lets his imagination stray a little beyond his reason.